

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XVII PAGES 387-418

WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1959

No. 11

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. . WASHINGTON 6, D. C. . STerling 3-8060

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of March 13, 1959

Party Lineups

Dem. GOP Vacancies

HOUSE 283 152

BILL	HOU	JSE	SEN	ATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (\$ 722) (HR 3505)	Hearings Underway		Approved 3/11/59		
Omnibus Housing (5 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59		Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Airport Construction (S 1) (HR 1011)	Reported 3/2/59		Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	To President
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 98	Hearings (65) Underway		Hearings Underway		
Labor Reform (\$ 505, 748, 1137 (HR 3028, 3540, 447) Hearings 73) Underway		Hearings Completed		
Minimum Wage (S 1046)					
Unemployment Compensation (\$ 791)					
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640	Approved 3/12/59				
Supreme Court Rulings (S 3) (HR 3)					
Civil Rights (\$ 435, 499, 810,942, 955-6	0) Hearings Underway				
Draft Extension (HR 2260	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	To President
Farm Program	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Passports					
Mutual Security Program					
World Bank, Monetary Fund (\$ 1094)			Hearings Underway		
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 424	(5) Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Hearings Underway		
Price Stability (\$ 64, 497 (HR 17, 277	7) 72)	*			
Debt Limit Increase					
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase					
Gasoline Tax Increase					
TVA Revenue Bonds (\$ 931) (HR 3460)	Hearings Completed				
Highway Revenues					

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

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HAWAII STATEHOOD

Congress March 12 completed action on a bill (S 50) to admit Hawaii into the Union as the 50th state. The House and Senate considered their respective statehood bills (HR 4221, S 50) simultaneously. The Senate acted first and passed its bill March 11 on a 76-15 roll-call vote. The House, bypassing its own bill to hasten final action, approved the Senate version March 12, on a 323-89 roll call. House passage cleared the bill for the President's signature. (For background see Weekly Report p. 359; for details of Senate and House action see below)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 50, the

Hawaii statehood bill:

Confirmed and ratified the constitution of the state of Hawaii, adopted Nov. 7, 1950, as being in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

Provided that the area in the new state include "all the islands, appurtenant reefs and territorial waters included in the territory," except Palmyra Island.

Granted to the new state lands and other property held by the territory along with the public lands and property held by the U.S. at the time of admission, but permitted Congress or the President, within the five-year period following admission of the state, to set aside for the U.S. any public lands. (Lands retained under this provision may be returned to the state if, at the end of five years, the President deems they are no longer needed by the Federal Government.)

Created a trust of public lands granted to the state and directed that any proceeds derived from them go for the support of non-sectarian public schools or other pub-

lic improvements.

Required the state of Hawaii to adopt as part of its constitution the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 and provided that its basic provisions should not be changed without the consent of the U.S. Congress.

Directed the President to certify to the Governor of Hawaii his approval of the bill and ordered that the Governor proclaim the date of the first election of state of-

fices and state Congressional delegation.

Entitled the new state to elect two Senators and limited to one the number of Representatives in Congress Hawaii might have until after the 1960 census,

Raised House membership to 437 until after the 1960

census.

Extended the Federal judicial system and the Federal

Reserve System to the new state.

Ordered that Hawaiians vote in a referendum at the next election on whether they consented to becoming a state under the conditions specified in the bill.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate March 11 passed S 50 on a 76-15 roll-

call vote. (For voting see chart p. 418)

Earlier it rejected, by voice vote, a motion by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) to recommit the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with instructions that the Committee further investigate and report the bill back with provisions to make Hawaii a commonwealth. Only technical amendments were offered to the bill as

reported. They were adopted en bloc by voice vote. The Senate debated the bill for only a few hours. In 1958 it considered the Alaska statehood bill seven days before final passage. (1958 Almanac p. 281)

BACKGROUND -- As reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 5 (S Rept 80), S 50 was almost identical to the House version (HR 4221).

(Weekly Report p. 363)

DEBATE -- March 11 -- James E. Murray (D Mont.), chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee -- "There is no merit" to the contention that the admission of Hawaii will open the door to the admission of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or Guam. Hawaii is the only area that meets the tests and conditions for statehood."

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), floor manager of the bill, -- "No one can say Congress has behaved with mad

haste in admitting Hawaii to the Union...."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- It would be a serious error to "conclude that the problem of maintaining peace and good will between members of the Caucasian and Negro races applies to the situation in Hawaii."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Opposed the bill on the grounds that Hawaii's economy was controlled by Communists and that Hawaii was not on the continent.

Strom Thurmond (D.S.C.) -- Opposed admitting Hawaii because of the difference between Western and Oriental cultures. Proposed making Hawaii a commonwealth.

HOUSE ACTION

The House March 12 passed \$50 on a 323-89 roll-call vote, after unanimous consent had been obtained to substitute the Senate-approved version for the House bill (HR 4221). Before passage, the House rejected by voice vote a motion by Rep. John R. Pillion (R N,Y.) to recommit the bill. The House March 11 had voted 338-69 to adopt the rule (H Res 205) providing for the bill's consideration. (For voting see chart p. 416)

BACKGROUND -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 11 reported HR 4221 (H Rept 32). The House Rules Committee March 10 granted it an open rule (H Res 205) after holding hearings on the bill Feb. 26

and March 3, 5 and 10. (Weekly Report p. 267)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Permit the state of Hawaii to include within its boundaries all lands of the U.S. located in the Pacific Ocean; March 12. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- March 11 -- Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- The Communist-controlled International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union controls "the life blood of Hawaii."

Pillion -- To grant Hawaii statehood would reduce the political power of every citizen and make Hawaii the first Communist-controlled state.

Edwin B. Dooley (R N.Y.) -- Hawaii can provide a "great bastion of democratic strength in the Pacific."

Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), floor manager of the bill, -- The Communist apparatus in Hawaii is crippled and communism under control.

March 12 -- Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- Although Communist unions have a strong hold on Hawaii's economy if Hawaii becomes a state there will be a complete change in the entire structure of the labor movement in Hawaii.

DRAFT EXTENSION

Congress March 12 completed action on a bill (HR 2260) extending the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. The measure, requested by the President and passed by the House Feb. 5, was passed by the Senate March 11, by a 90-1 roll-call vote. The House March 12 sent the bill to the White House when it approved by voice vote a Senate committee amendment, continuing for four years special pay to physicians, dentists and veterinarians entering active duty. (Weekly Report p. 214)

Senate passage followed defeat, by a 24-67 roll-call vote, of an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to limit the extension to two years, and rejection, on a 24-68 roll call, of an amendment by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) which would have set up a special commission to study military programs and alternatives to the draft. The single dissenting vote on final passage was cast by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.). (For voting see chart p. 418)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee March 9 reported HR 2260 (S Rept 96), with the special pay amendment its only addition. Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said the current Berlin crisis led the Committee to defer action on proposed amendments to correct what he termed "injustices and inequalities" in the reservist program. The report said, "International conditions today are such that it would be foolhardy not

to continue the authority to induct."

Hearings were held March 3-5, and Defense Secretary Neil McElroy, in a prepared statement filed with the Committee, said "our military posture would be dangerously weakened" if the draft law was not extended. The extension also was urged by Assistant Defense Secretary Charles C. Finucane and Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director. Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison Jr., president of the National Guard Assn., in March 4 testimony said Congress should do something particularly about a provision which automatically places men in the ready reserve training program after two or more years in the active reserve. He suggested it might be made a voluntary program, and also advocated a sharp increase in the number of volunteers accepted for sixmonth military training at camps.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 2260: Extended until July 1, 1963, the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950; provisions suspending personnel strengths of the armed forces; and authority to draft physicians, dentists and allied specialists.

Authorized special pay for physicians, dentists and veterinarians entering active duty after July 1, 1959.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Limit draft extension to July 1, 1961, instead of 1963; March 11. Roll-call vote, 24-67.

Francis Case (R S.D.), as modified by Morse -- Add a new section, to provide for establishment of a Commission on Military Manpower to study and report by Jan. 31, 1961, on current training programs and alternatives to the draft; March 11. Roll call, 24-68.

DEBATE -- March 10 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Any law which was compulsory "as regards young men" could not "be entirely fair to all of them," but HR 2260 was "the best we can do...so long as selec-

tive service was required."

Morse -- The manpower needed was the kind highly skilled and trained in complex, modern warfare, and the draft "has been a military manpower expediency crutch on which the country has been leaning for too long a time."

March 11 -- Russell -- There was more involved in the draft than its mere extension, and if the bill was not enacted, U.S. military strength would be reduced by about 500,000 after July 1.

Case -- Anyone with legislative experience knew "that once the draft was extended the pressure would be off for review, examination, modification and improve-

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The Senate March 10, by a 91-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1096) authorizing \$48,-354,000 in supplemental appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The additional funds were intended to meet the requirements of NASA during the remainder of fiscal 1959, which ends June 30, and were exactly the amount requested by the Administration for that purpose.

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1958 directed that no funds should be appropriated to NASA for any period before June 30, 1960 without prior authorization by Con-

gress. (1958 Almanac p. 354)

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, NASA administrator, Jan. 19 submitted to the Senate Astronautics and Space Sciences Committee a draft authorization bill covering both fiscal years 1959 and 1960, Committee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.), ranking minority member of the Committee, subsequently introduced S 1096, authorizing fiscal 1959 funds only and embodying Committee recommendations that the proposed authorization of \$485,300,000 for fiscal 1960 should receive separate consideration. (Weekly Report p. 357)

As reported by the Astronautics and Space Sciences Committee March 5 (S Rept 82) and passed by the Senate March 10, S 1096 carried only the \$48,354,000 requested by the Administration for the remainder of

fiscal 1959.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1096 authorized \$48,354,000, broken down as follows:

\$3,354,000 for salaries and expenses, intended to cover the cost of the Federal pay raise enacted by Con-

gress in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 212)

\$20,750,000 for research and development, earmarked entirely for Project Mercury -- the programdesigned to put man into space. Of the total, \$4 million was for design, engineering and construction of 12 satellite capsules; \$16 million for four Redstone and Four Atlas boosters for tests; \$200,000 for data acquisition and handling; \$500,000 for training equipment; and \$50,000 for miscellaneous research and development.

\$24,250,000 for construction and equipment, earmarked for three major items: \$9 million for expansion of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif.; \$12,050,000 for nine new tracking stations and improved equipment; \$3,200,000 for the development and testing of a new rocket engine capable of a 1-million pound thrust.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Science and Astronautics Committee March 11 ordered S 1096 reported with an amendment that would require NASA to notify the Senate Astronautics and Space Sciences Committee and the House Science and Astronautics Committee before awarding any contracts with funds authorized by the bill.



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MIDWEST DEMOCRATS WEIGH PRESIDENTIAL BIDS

Editor's note: The following report was prepared by a CQ staff writer who covered the Midwest Democratic Conference in Milwaukee.

Presidential politics was not listed on the program for the Midwest Democratic Conference meeting March 5-7 in Milwaukee, but that was the drawing card, nonetheless, for the 200 delegates from 13 states who braved a blizzard to attend.

The meeting site heightened the interest of the Presidential hopefuls in the gathering. The Wisconsin primary will not be held until April 5, 1960, but it already looms as an important pre-convention political test.

The two men most likely to meet in that primary -Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy
(D Mass.) -- were well represented at the session. Humphrey was the main speaker at the banquet that closed the
conference. The entourage that came out from Washington with him was supplemented by a strongly pro-Humphrey contingent from Minnesota, headed by Gov. Orville
Freeman (D Minn.),

Kennedy himself did not come to the conference -he was the featured speaker at its last meeting in Omaha
and has several speeches booked in Wisconsin this spring
-- but his brother Robert, chief counsel of the Senate
Rackets Committee, appeared on the program.

And Kennedy's administrative assistant, Nebraskan Ted Sorensen, was kept busy conferring with the Senator's supporters in Wisconsin and other midwest states.

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), certain to be at least a favorite son candidate for the nomination, spoke to the conference and met the delegates. Williams' main effort was to rebut the widely publicized report that his policies were responsible for Michigan's current fiscal crisis. Williams blamed the state's financial difficulties on last year's recession and the "stubbornness" of the Republican-controlled legislature.

The cause of another Midwestern political hopeful, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), was championed by a sizable delegation from his home state, headed by National Committeeman Mark R, Holloran,

Observers were on the scene, also, for Adlai E. Stevenson and New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D),

Support for Humphrey

During the meeting, there were several indications that Humphrey's Presidential drive is reaching serious proportions.

Democratic leaders in his home state have taken every step necessary to clear the way for his bid. Humphrey's Senate seat is up for election in 1960 and for a time it was thought he would have to decide early in the year whether he would run for reelection or seek the Presidential nomination.

His Minnesota supporters have arranged things so he does not have to make the choice. The state convention will meet at least 30 days before the national convention to choose convention delegates. They will be pledged to

Change in Command

During the Milwaukee meeting, control of the Midwest Democratic Conference passed from the hands of an "old guard" group to a "modern Democratic" coalition with leaders in Michigan, Minnesota and Kansas.

Chief loser in the battle was Jake More of Harlan, Iowa, a former chairman of his state party who has served as elected chairman of the conference since 1956.

A constitution pushed through in the early morning hours of March 7, over More's opposition, limits voting membership in the conference and the right to hold office to current national committeemen and committeewomen, state chairmen and vice chairmen,

More, who was ousted from his party post in Iowa some time ago, will be ineligible to vote when the conference elects new officers at its next meeting -- to be held in six months,

More's removal had the blessing of Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D) and Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler. It was engineered chiefly by Michigan Democratic Chairman Neil Staebler and National Committeeman Thomas H.E. Quimby; Minnesota Chairman Ray Hemenway and National Committeeman Gerald W. Heaney; and Frank Theis, who is Kansas National Committeeman and State Chairman.

All these men have supported Butler in his major battles within the National Committee. More's backing came from Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, which have more often been anti-Butler.

The new powers in the Democratic Conference are not united in their choice of a Presidential candidate, but they do have a common purpose in swinging the Midwestern states behind the kind of "liberal" program laid down by the Democratic Advisory Council. And they hope, by strengthening their regional organization as California National Committeeman Paul Ziffren and his backers have already strengthened the Western Democratic Conference, to gain increased power in the party relative to the South and the big city organizations of the East.

Humphrey for President. Plans are for the convention to recess until after the national convention without making any endorsement for Humphrey's Senate seat. Candidates will be permitted to file for the Senate seat after the national convention closes.

The only Democrat considered capable of giving Humphrey serious competition for the Senate nomination is Freeman, and Freeman March 7 declared flatly that "if Senator Humphrey should not run for President, he will be our candidate for the Senate and I will back him enthusiastically."

On the other hand, if Humphrey does win a place on the national ticket, Freeman is understood to have the inside track for the Senate bid.

On March 6 -- the day he came to Milwaukee to drum up support for Humphrey -- Freeman removed the last possible obstacle to Humphrey's Presidential bid by signing a bill to repeal the Minnesota primary. That primary would have been held March 8, 1960, and Humphrey would have been forced to declare himself a candidate for it early in January. Also, there was at least a possibility that an outsider like Kennedy might have come into the primary and defeated Humphrey, as Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) defeated the organization-backed Stevenson in 1956. By signing the bill to abolish the primary, Freeman

date early next year.

Johnson, Reuther Roles

guaranteed Humphrey Minnesota's convention votes and

eliminated the necessity of his declaring himself a candi-

It also was revealed during the Milwaukee meeting that the Humphrey-for-President drive has won political backing from close associates of United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

CQ learned that Harvey Kitzman, regional director of the UAW, passed the word to union delegates at the convention that the union was throwing its political support

to Humphrey.

In an interview with CQ, Kitzman said: "Our people know I'm for Humphrey. I've said it publicly. Some of our people were all set to go for Kennedy. I told them to sit still, because the union's support is going to Humphrey and it might be embarassing for them to go out on the limb for Kennedy and then have to crawl back.

'Some of them wanted to know -- knowing I'm a member of the executive board of the International -- if I was doing this at Walter's (Reuther's) request or with his approval. I told them I have not discussed it with the top leadership of the union, but I will not be called on the carpet for this because the top leadership of our union likes Hubert Humphrey."

The Johnson associate who was active in Humphrey's Milwaukee headquarters was James H. Rowe Jr. a Washington lawyer described by Johnson as "a valued friend

of 20 years' standing."

Rowe was a conspicuous figure in the caucuses of Humphrey's Minnesota and Wisconsin backers with delegates from other states. Humphrey confirmed for CQ the obvious fact that "Jim Rowe is working on my behalf and is urging me to declare myself a candidate."

Rowe, though little-known to the general public, has been a behind-the-scenes political operator of some importance within the Democratic party since the early New Deal days. He is the law partner of Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran, one of the original Roosevelt brain-

In recent years Rowe has been an intimate adviser of Johnson's. Johnson made Rowe the counsel of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee in 1956. Rowe stayed in that post only for a short time but he has remained

close to Johnson.

The full significance of the Kitzman and Rowe moves remains to be seen. Kitzman's statement not only indicated the Auto Workers have decided to throw their strength against Kennedy but also seemed to confirm reports that Reuther was discouraging his Michigan political

ally, Williams, from becoming anything more than a favorite son candidate for the Presidential nomination,

As for Rowe, his relationship with Johnson has been so close that it is almost impossible to believe he has joined the Humphrey campaign without the majority leader's knowledge and approval. Whether this means that Humphrey is Johnson's final choice for the Presidential nomination or is simply a tactical move by the majority leader, perhaps designed to slow Kennedy's headlong rush for the nomination, is open to speculation,

When Humphrey was asked by CQ what implications should be drawn from Rowe's backing, he replied: "Well, I don't know what kind of implications you want to draw, but you know he is a close friend of Lyndon's and Lyndon has said all along he would not be a candidate.'

Rowe himself would not add to Humphrey's comment,

Wisconsin Primary Outlook

Both Humphrey and Kennedy have support at high levels of the Wisconsin Democratic party. The almostunanimous private judgment of men in both camps is that Kennedy would defeat Humphrey if the primary were held

For Kennedy, a victory in Wisconsin over a man who is regarded as perhaps the Midwest's strongest Presidential candidate would be a powerful demonstration of his popularity at the polls. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that Kennedy would like to enter the Wisconsin

Whether Humphrey should also enter it was a matter of dispute among his backers in Milwaukee. Some argued that a defeat by Kennedy would kill Humphrey's candidacy

and urged that a head-on contest be avoided.

Others said Humphrey had no choice but to enter. Their argument was that a refusal by Humphrey to contest with Kennedy in a neighboring state would be a confession of weakness that Humphrey could ill afford. The repeal of the Minnesota primary law, they said, made it all the more imperative for Humphrey to demonstrate his votepulling power in Wisconsin. They urged him, as one of them told CQ, "to come in and run like he was running for sheriff" and predicted victory for him if he made such

There was talk for a time in the Humphrey camp of promoting a favorite son slate for Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D), who is believed to be friendly to Hum-

phrey's bid.

Nelson told CQ he had not ruled out such a possibility, but his own friends are advising strongly against it. They point out that Nelson is up for reelection in 1960 and has nothing to gain personally from making a race against

Kennedy in the Presidential primary.

A more serious possibility is that Sen, William Proxmire (D Wis.) might run as a favorite son candidate in the primary. Several weeks ago Proxmire said he believed Wisconsin voters wanted an open primary, and said he did not want to become a favorite son. Since then, however, he has begun his attacks on Johnson's leadership role (see page 391) and several of his closest friends in the state have begun to talk of him as a "dark horse" Presidential possibility.

Proxmire is not publicly committed to either Kennedy or Humphrey, although some Wisconsin politicians believe there is evidence he may be leaning toward the former. What attitude Kennedy and Humphrey would take toward a

Proxmire favorite son slate is not known.

KENNEDY'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS

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Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston March 9 defended Sen. John F. Kennedy's (D Mass.) Feb. 16 statement of his views on church-state relations. Kennedy's statement had been criticized in several Catholic publications, (For original statement, see p. 321; for criticisms, see p. 340

Cardinal Cushing said in a speech to an advertising convention that Kennedy's original statement was "straightforward," but "the meaning intended has given way to other people's interpretations and thus, out of simple candor has come much confusion.

"For my part, I may say ... I think it is a great pity that questions of this sort still have to be answered at all. They are certainly ridiculous when presented to a person who has been in public life as long" as Kennedy.

The Cardinal praised "the patriotic qualities" of Kennedy's wartime service and later legislative career, adding that "from my personal knowledge of him I can say without hesitation that Senator Kennedy will always perform his public duties to the highest standards of conscience and his oath of office."

PRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Some of the week's developments in the Presidential

BUTLER -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 4 said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) is the front-runner in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination "at this time, but no one has it sewed up."

Butler said he did not believe Adlai E. Stevenson would get the nomination again, even as a compromise candidate.

Stevenson March 5 said he agreed with Butler that he would not be a candidate "under any circumstances."

POLL -- The Gallup Poll March 7 matched a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket against a Republican ticket with Vice President Richard M. Nixon for President and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for Vice President, and reported the national vote was split 50-50 between the two.

HALL -- The Los Angeles Times March 7 reported that former Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall would direct Nixon's campaign for the 1960 GOP Presidential nomination.

STASSEN 'DEAL' REPORTED

The Philadelphia Inquirer March 9 reported that "Harold E. Stassen and former Sheriff Austin Meehan, behind-the-scenes boss of the Philadelphia Republican organization, have negotiated a political 'deal' designed... to help block the selection of Vice President Richard M. Nixon as the party's Presidential nominee in 1960.'

The Inquirer said the 'deal' involved a promise by Meehan that Stassen would be a delegate to the 1960 Republican convention if he ran for mayor of Philadelphia this year. Stassen March 4 said he would run for mayor. (Weekly Report p. 367)

The Inquirer said Meehan turned against Nixon when Attorney General William P. Rogers, a close friend of Nixon's failed to recommend Municipal Court Judge Emanuel Beloff for the vacancy on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Stassen March 10 denied the story.

PROXMIRE ON LEADERSHIP

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) March 9 made his second major speech criticizing Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson's (D Texas) leadership techniques. (Weekly Report p. 339).

Again disclaiming any intention to attack Johnson personally, he reiterated the basic charge of his first speech -- that present arrangements in the Senate do not hold Johnson responsible to his fellow Senators or to the positions adopted by the Democratic party nationally.

In his first speech, Proxmire proposed more frequent caucuses of Democratic Senators; in the second, his emphasis was on strengthening the Democratic Policy Committee, a seven-man body charged with responsibility for clearing bills for floor action,

Proxmire had a two-fold complaint:

First, "that the policy committee usually does not and the majority leader usually does in fact decide Senate Democratic policy."

Second, that it has failed to "find and express the party position on vital over-all issues, such as the budget

and fiscal" policy.

The heart of his argument was the contention that "the absence of such a party policy gives the leadership a blank check to exercise any kind of on-the-cuff improvising direction for our party he chooses. In the absence of such a declaration of policy only the majority leader knows where our party is going and even he does not have to make up his mind in advance. The parts that add up at the end of the session to a Senate program are put together without any advanced plan or program that anyone knows about. It is a brilliantly instinctive performance by a man who has been called an authentic political genius, It has great verve and dash and appeal to what otherwise appears to be a leaderless national government. We can describe it as glowingly as we wish, but we cannot de-scribe it as responsible."

Johnson was in the Senateduring Proxmire's speech, but made no comment on it. Other Senators, however, undertook a point-by-point refutation of Proxmire's argument. His only support came from Sen, Paul H. Douglas (D III.).

Assistant Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said Proxmire misunderstood the role of the policy committee. "Of course it does not" make policy, Mansfield said. "The legislative committees make policy. Once a bill is reported out of a committee to the policy committee, it is up to the policy committee to get it to the floor."

As for the contention that Johnson dominates the policy committee, Mansfield said Proxmire has "another guess coming, because there are times when we tell the majority leader unmistakably what we think should be done and he always bows to the majority."

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) disagreed with Proxmire's statement that Johnson did not make the general outlines of Democratic policy clear. He said, "I have never seen a time when the policy determined by the leadership -- and by that I mean the majority Members of the Democratic party -- has been so clearly expressed, so easily identified and so well known to the public as it has been during the incumbency of the present majority leader The record made of the accountability and responsibility of the Democratic Senate has been a very great asset in increasing the number of Democrats from 49 to 64 in the Senate. It has given the country a focus on what the Democratic party stands for."

MUST UNION MEMBERS PAY FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY?

A major legal battle over the limits on compulsory membership support of labor union political and lobbying activities moved another step closer to the Supreme Court Feb. 25 with a union victory in the North Carolina supreme court.

The North Carolina tribunal ruled, with one judge dissenting, that railroad employees covered by union shop contracts can be compelled to pay dues to support lobbying and political activities of the union, even if they oppose the objectives of those activities.

A union shop contract is one that requires workers to join the union within a specific period -- usually 60 days -- after they have been employed. Congress in 1950-51 amended the Railway Labor Act to permit union shop contracts in that industry, even in states with right-to-work laws forbidding such contracts generally. (1950 Almanac p. 281).

The key Supreme Court test of the Railway Labor Act's union shop amendment is the so-called Hanson case (351 US 231), decided in 1956.

In that case, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of a railway union shop contract in Nebraska, whose constitution forbids such contracts generally. In explaining its decision, the Court noted:

"The only conditions to union membership authorized by...the Railway Labor Act are the payment of 'periodic dues, initiation fees and assessments'.... The financial support required relates, therefore, to the work of the union in the realm of collective bargaining.... If 'assessments' are in fact imposed for purposes not germane to collective bargaining, a different problem would be presented.... If other conditions are in fact imposed, or if the exaction of dues, initiation fees or assessments is used as a cover for forcing ideological conformity or other action in contravention of the First Amendment, this judgment will not prejudice the decision in that case...."

Some attorneys interpreted that language to mean that the Supreme Court considers union shop contracts enforceable only in so far as the union acts as the bargaining agent for all employees. Conversely, they say, a showing that dues were used for "purposes not germane to collective bargaining" might lead the Supreme Court to rule the union shop contract unenforceable.

The Allen Case

A major test of this theory has been provided by North Carolina's Allen case. A group of employees of the Southern Railway sued to prevent enforcement of the union shop agreement on the grounds the dues they would be compelled to pay would be used for lobbying and political "purposes not germane to collective bargaining."

On the basis of the evidence it received, a Mecklenburg County, N.C., superior court jury April 25, 1958, returned the following findings of fact to questions propounded by the judge:

- 1. "Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees in support of or opposition to legislation which is not reasonably necessary or related to collective bargaining? Yes."
- 2. "Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees to influence votes in election to public office? Yes,"
- 3. "If so, is the same necessary or reasonably related to collective bargaining? No."
- 4. ''Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees to make contributions to the campaigns of candidates for election to public office? Yes."
- 5. "If so, is the same necessary or reasonably related to collective bargaining? No."

On the basis of these findings of fact, Judge J. Will Pless Jr. barred the unions -- the Railway Clerks and Signalmen -- from collecting dues from the plaintiffs until the unions could show what part of the dues are actually used for collective bargaining expenses.

Ruling Appealed

Judge Pless' ruling was appealed to the North Carolina supreme court and on Feb. 25 it was reversed.

The majority opinion was "based upon our interpretation of what the Supreme Court of the United States decided in Hanson." The judges in the majority said the Supreme Court's decision in the Hanson case actually covered the facts of the Allen case. "We are of the opinion and hold that the very questions now raised by plaintiffs were before the Court and decided in Hanson," they said.

They thereby rejected the theory that the Hanson decision left the legality of unions' use of dues money for political and lobbying activity unsettled.

Quoting the language of the Hanson decision cited above, the North Carolina supreme court judges said:

"We do not think this language conveys the idea that the financial support required (from union members) is limited to such expenditures as the collective bargaining agency incurs while engaged in the negotiation and servicing of collective bargaining agreements. Rather, it indicates that the required financial support embraces all activities of the collective bargaining agency reasonably related to its maintenance as an effective bargaining representative."

The North Carolina judges then gave specific approval to the use of union dues for lobbying expenses,

"If our interpretation (of the Hanson case) is correct," they said, "it would seem that, in the discharge of its obligations, the collective bargaining agency would be expected to keep in touch with and make known its findings in respect of legislation tending to promote or impair its collective bargaining position or tending to enhance or defeat the interests of those whom it represents. In so doing, they would do neither more nor less than the representatives of carriers with whom they negotiate collective bargaining agreements."

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The North Carolina judges did not specifically endorse the union political activities, as they did the union lobbying activities. They simply "noted that plaintiffs do not allege or contend that defendant unions made unlawful expenditures in violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.... Nor do plaintiffs allege or contend that any expenditure made by defendant unions was otherwise than in accordance with the wishes and will of the majority of their members."

In summary, the North Carolina judges interpreted the Hanson decision to mean "that the requirement that unwilling members pay ordinary periodic dues and initiation fees for the support of their collective bargaining agency is a reasonable requirement and that no more precise allocation (of the uses of the dues money) need be made."

The North Carolina judges said this requirement does not infringe on the union members' constitutional liberties because, "in all other respects, plaintiffs are free to speak and to act according to their own desires even if by so doing they speak and act at cross-purposes with defendant unions."

Did the Hanson decision leave any questions unsettled? "As we interpret it," the North Carolina judges said, "the questions reserved in Hanson would arise only if and when defendant unions should undertake to deny membership or to terminate membership" for some reason other than nonpayment of dues, "If defendant unions, notwithstanding the tender by plaintiffs of ordinary periodic dues and initiation fees, refuse to recognize plaintiffs as members or deny to them any privilege to which a member is entitled, it would seem that by such conduct they would relieve plaintiffs from further obligations under the union shop agreement."

For Further Details

A substantial amount of additional information on the evidence presented in the Allen case and on previous Federal efforts to regulate labor union political activity may be found in an earlier CQ Fact Sheet on this case. It appears on page 824 of the 1958 Weekly Report.

Looper Case

The decision by the North Carolina supreme court is directly contrary to a previous ruling by the Georgia supreme court on an almost identical suit, known as the Looper case. The conflict between the two decisions is striking.

In the Looper case, as in the Allen case, employees of the Southern Railway sued to prevent enforcement of the union shop contract on the grounds that the dues 'they would be required to pay...will be used in substantial part for purposes not germane to collective bargaining but to support ideological and political doctrines and candidates which they are not willing to support."

Their suit was dismissed when it first came to trial in the Macon County, Ga, superior court, but the dismissal was reversed on appeal to the state supreme court.

In reinstating the Looper case June 10, 1957, the Georgia supreme court unanimously interpreted the meaning of the Supreme Court's Hanson decision in a way flatly contradicted by the new North Carolina decision.

This is what the Georgia supreme court said: "While the Hanson case upheld the validity of the closed shop contract...that opinion clearly indicates that court would not approve a requirement that one join the union if his contributions thereto were used as this petition alleges.... We do not believe one can constitutionally be compelled to contribute money to support ideas, politics and candidates which he opposes. We believe his right to immunity from such exactions is superior to any claims the union can make upon him."

Outlook for Decision

There has been no serious dispute over most of the facts in either the Allen or the Looper cases. The unions concede that dues money is used to support union lobbying and political education campaigns.

When the Looper case was tried in the Macon County superior court, the judgment was that the unions had indeed used dues for those purposes. Judge Oscar L. Long Nov. 23, 1958, enjoined the unions from collecting dues from the plaintiffs.

That ruling is now under appeal to the Georgia supreme court and the case will be argued there in April. If, as expected, the Georgia supreme court reaffirms its own interpretation of the Hanson decision, it will rule against the unions.

Then the stage will be set for appeal of both the Allen and Looper cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. The highest judicial bodies of two states will have come to diametrically opposite conclusions on the meaning of a previous Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court itself will be called upon to end the confusion and rule whether or not unions may compel their members to pay dues to support political and lobbying activities.

The decision will have great bearing on the future influence of labor unions in politics and legislative affairs.

Pressures On Congress

TRADE PROTECTION SOUGHT

The National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. March 9 made a public appeal for industry protection from

foreign competition, especially British.

The appeal took the form of a press conference in Washington but also was meant for the ears of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. OCDM is considering whether to recommend, on national security grounds, that purchases of foreign electrical equipment be curtailed. An OCDM spokesman said it is doubtful any decision will be made before April.

Joseph F. Miller, managing director of the electrical manufacturers group, said the "substantial proportion" of overseas purchases of heavy electric power equipment since 1953 "threatens this Nation's ability to maintain adequate and continuous supply of electric power in time

of national emergency.'

The Tennessee Valley Authority upset the domestic manufacturers Feb. 6 by awarding a contract for a 500,000-kilowatt generator to C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd.

of Newcastle, England.

On March 9 the British Information Office said the American industry is protected amply by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 (1958 Almanac p. 165) and that any additional curbs "would be a serious setback to the development of mutually beneficial trade in both directions.'

A reverse situation prompted protests in January when the Army Corps of Engineers announced it planned to buy two turbines from a Philadelphia firm even though a bid by an English firm was lower. (Weekly Report p. 144)

COAL INDUSTRY FEDERATION

Joseph E. Moody, executive director of the newly formed National Coal Policy Conference, March 11 said 21 coal-hauling railroads had joined the group.

First suggested by United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis on May 5, 1958, the conference was organized Feb. 25 "to focus the attention of the Government and the American people upon the efficiency" of the coal

Allied in the conference with the UMW and coalcarrying railroads are coal-using utilities, manufacturers of coal equipment and operators of soft coal

Impetus for the alliance came from figures showing a drop in soft coal production from 631 million tons in 1947 to less than 400 million tons in 1958. George H. Love of Consolidation Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Feb. 26 said the conference would press for:

Increasing the coal industry's 10 percent depletion allowance to 27½ percent, the amount oil producers are

allowed.

Controls to reduce the "dumping" of foreign natural

gas and oil on the U.S. market.

Selectivity in Federal subsidization of atomic power plants so they will not be built where coal is plentiful.

RIGHT TO WORK

Campaigns to repeal state right-to-work laws ended in defeat in Utah Feb. 27 and Indiana March 2.

In Utah, where the right-to-work law was passed in 1955 with Democrats solidly against and Republicans solidly in favor, the state house of representatives Feb. 27 voted 37-27 against a repeal bill, with 15 Democrats

voting against repeal.

In Indiana, a repeal bill passed by the state house earlier in the session was sponsored in the senate by Sen, Roy Conrad (R), a close friend of Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) of the U.S. House of Representatives. Conrad claimed he had Halleck's support for repeal, but Halleck denied it, indicating he was taking a hands-off position on the state issue. In the initial state senate vote March 2, the repeal bill was passed 27-23. Later in the day, however, Conrad asked reconsideration, reportedly because Democrats had reneged on a promise to bring up a labor reform bill if Conrad steered rightto-work repeal through the senate. Adoption of the motion to reconsider, 26-23, killed repeal for the current session, which ended March 9.

CHAMBER CAMPAIGN

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. is lobbying against the Murray-Metcalf bill (HR 22, S2), which would provide up to \$4.7 billion a year for school construction and teacher salaries, by circulating tables showing how much the proposal would cost each state. One column in the circular lists how much money 15 states would have to pay in taxes to help the educational facilities of the other 34 states. The Chamber said the 15 states would pay out \$722 million more than they would receive under the bill. In opposing the bill, the Chamber said "no specific state has yet been identified as being unable to meet its school building needs.... Federal aid inevitably would lead to Federal control.... Education is a state and local responsibility."

Economy Mail

A spot check of Congressional offices this week brought reports of "moderate" increases in letters protesting Government spending.

Spokesmen for the House and Senate Appropriations and Banking and Currency Committees said there was no "abnormal" flow of economy mail,

Members of Congress from Washington, however, said they had been snowed under by an organized letter-writing campaign. The office of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), for example, said it had received 10,000 almost identical letters in the last three weeks protesting Federal spending. The office of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), which also is receiving heavy mail, said most of the letters are coming from farmers in the eastern part of the state of Washington.



PRESSURE GROUPS' 1958 SPENDING TOPS \$4 MILLION

The year 1958, which saw an unusually heavy volume of legislation enacted by Congress, also was a big year for the lobbies. The delicate business of pressuring Congress to achieve desired legislative goals was reported by the lobbies themselves to have cost \$4,094,535 in 1958.

(For list of spenders see p. 396)

This is the figure reached by Congressional Quarterly after a check of the spending reports submitted by 262 registered pressure groups during the year. The groups are required by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 to register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and to file reports showing how much they spent to influence legislation each quarter. However, several weaknesses in the act have enabled the various lobby groups to decide for themselves the extent of Federal regulation.

For one thing, the act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. Some include everything from office rent to secretaries' salaries as money spent to influence legislation; others put down only a fraction of their operating costs as their

expenses for lobbying.

In addition, interpretations by various Federal courts have tended to curtail the act's application. Finally, since there is no governmental agency charged with enforcing the act, some groups do not report at all and many consistently fail to meet the reporting deadlines.

Groups Reporting

Leading all registered pressure groups in lobby spending during 1958 was the AFL-CIO, With a multitude of legislative goals including liberalization of social security and unemployment benefits and Federal aid for school construction, the 15-million member union said it spent \$133,348. Close behind were the American Tariff League Inc., which put out \$131,749 in its unsuccessful campaign against extension of reciprocal trade legislation, and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO), which invested \$113,099 in its more fruitful drive to secure a pay raise for its members. Fourth place went to the American Trucking Assns. Inc, with reported expenditures of \$105,618. The ATA fought for repeal of the 3 percent excise tax on for-hire freight and opposed the railroads' attempt to make basic changes in the ratemaking policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Congressional Quarterly has divided the 262 registered organizations into six categories which reflect general legislative interests. Among organizations reporting lobby spending in 1958, 144 were engaged in business or in the promotion of business interests. They spent a total of \$2,016,108,26. Employee and labor groups numbered 31 and reported spending \$842,557.03. The professional category, which includes the American Medical Assn. and the National Education Assn., claimed expenditures of \$365,-535.98. Organizations representing various civic and social welfare interests, such as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for

Top Spenders

Twenty organizations said they spent more than \$50,000 on lobbying in 1958. The reported spending of the 20 groups compared to their spending reported for 1957:

Organization	1958	1957
AFL-CIO American Tariff League	\$133,348.29	\$134,986.65
Inc.	131,749.91	58,000.00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	113,099.85	88,917.55
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	105,618,52	31,936.61
Southern States Industrial Council	97,664,67	98,865,63
American Farm Bureau Federation	97,606,00	99,918,00
American Legion	97,336,77	93,952,51
National Farmers Union	88,293.18	79,520,24
Assn. of American Rail-	00,270.10	77,020,24
roads	88,119,19	80,929.28
National Education Assn.	00,227,227	00,727,20
of U.S.	85,788.15	71,747,18
International Assn. of Ma- chinists, District Lodge		
No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	78,282.63	66,086.20
National Housing Conference		60,382.17
National Committee for In-		
surance Taxation National Automobile Dealer	67,448.08	55,423.93
Assn.	65,828.12*	4,562.37
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and		
Labor on Import-Export Policy	63,419.27	40,756.60
National Assn. of Electric Cos.	62,832.21	37,817.65
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	60,114.92	73,332.16
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting In- dustries	53,053,58	48,910,62
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen		40,710,02
(AFL-CIO)	52,122,71	45,954,37
American Medical Assn.	51,676.55	50,939,91
*Reported expenditures for first three		

Democratic Action, said they spent \$422,163.18. Always a powerful voice in the halls of Congress, the farming interests, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union, invested \$279,684.73 to influence the lawmakers. The veterans' lobby, with only six organizations reporting, spent a total of \$168,486.45.

LIST OF 262 REGISTERED LOBBIES AND WHAT THEY SPENT IN 1958

Following is a list of 262 registered lobby groups and the amounts which each reported spending in 1958 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Farm, Veterans, Employee and Labor, and Professional. Many groups still have not filed their final fourth quarter reports (the deadline was last Jan. 20); the number of asterisks following spending figure indicates the last quarter for which report was made. 1 (*) for first quarter, 2 (**) for second quarter, 3 (***) for the third. All others reported at end of fourth quarter.

Business Groups

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America	\$21,669.79
American Bottlers of Carbonated	None
Beverages Inc. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute	None
Inc.	20 072 17
	30,073.17
American Heritage Publishing Co.	46,105,82***
American Hotel Assn.	9,075.44
American Hull Insurance Syndicate	16,452.78
American Institute of Marine Underwriter	
American Life Convention	4,591.22
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	22,097.95
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	38,767.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	25,626.45
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	9,312.73
American Steamship Committee on	
Conference Studies	14,654,73
American Tariff League Inc.	131,749,91
American Textbook Publishers Institute	None
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	31,372.75
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	105,618,52
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	3,206.18
Associated General Contractors of	0,200.10
America Inc.	None
Associated Third Class Mail Users	23,943,77
Assn. of American Railroads	88,119,19
The same of the sa	None
Assn. of American Shipowners	
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	7,680.23
Assn. of Western Railways	1,872.00

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment.

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1958	\$4,094,535	1952	\$4,823,981
1957	3,818,177	1951	8,771,097
1956	3,957,120	1950	10,303,204
1955	4,365,843	1949	7,969,710
1954	4,286,158	1948	6,763,480
1953	4,445,841	1947	5,191,856

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Blue Cross Commission		None
Boston and Maine Railroad	\$	500.00
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export		
Assn.]	1,232.52
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	. 30	0,852,00
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.		None***
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	4	2,854.19
Colorado Railroad Assn.	**	None
Committee for Broadening Commercial		Tione
Bank Participation in Public Financing		None
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines		975.00
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond		270.00
Financing	21	,091.43
Conference of American Small Business		,071,40
Organizations	31	,408,07
Cordage Legislative Committee		2,288.04
Council of Mechanical Specialty Con-	-	2,200.04
tracting Industries Inc.	59	3,053.58
Council of State Chambers of Commerce		3,625.10
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.		3,693.18
Credit Offon National Assil, Inc.		,073.10
District of Columbia Petroleum In-		
dustries Committee	1	,226.91
D W . D . L		0/0.05
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.		263,37
First United Corp.	1	,710.00***
Florida Railroad Assn.		.555.99
Tiorida Rairioda 115511,	4/	,000.77
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.		None
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.		117.25
Group Health Federation of America		868.00
Wandard Diamed Manufacturer Com		
Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Com-		(01 70
mittee		,631.78
Health Insurance Assn. of America		2,925.82
Home Manufacturers Institute	ō	,800.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	6	,683.79
Independent Advisory Committee to		
the Trucking Industry Inc.		54,38
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of		
America	2	,750,00***
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.		162,24
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.		39.40
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	7	,266.22
		(10 (1444
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	1	,613.61***
Klukwan Iron Ore Corp.		991.12*
Lake Carriers Assn.		None
Life Insurance Assn. of America	39	,458.81
Manufacturing Chemists of America	9	,500.00
Michigan Hospital Service		,746.10***
Mobile Home Dealers National Assn.	3	,821.03**
Movers Conference of America	9	347.50*
Mutual Savings Banks' Committee on		
Taxation	1	,293.00
National Agricultural Limestone Institute		,632.70
National Associated Rusinessmen Inc.	4	860 08

National Associated Businessmen Inc.

4,860.08

National Assn. and Council of	
Business Schools	Undisclosed
National Assn. of Direct Selling	\$ 363.17
Companies National Assn. of Electric Companies	\$ 363.17 62,852.21
National Assn. of Employment Agencies	500.00**
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Home Builders of the	None
U.S.	43,656.61*
Nationl Assn. of Life Underwriters	2,593.38*
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacture	
National Assn, of Mutual Savings Banks	612,57
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	65,301.24
National Assn. of Refrigerated Ware-	
houses Inc.	None***
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,047.50***
National Audio-Visual Assn.	654.73
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	65,828.12***
National Board of Fire Underwriters	8,695.00***
National Bureau for Lathing and	27
Plastering	None
National Business Publications Inc. National Canners Assn.	4,466.17 11,447.75
National Coal Assn.	33,548,48
National Committee for Insurance	33,340.40
Taxation	67,448.08
National Committee of Municipal	07,110.00
Bonds Inc.	15,707.88
National Committee on Parcel Post	
Size and Weight Limitations	1,060,41
National Congress of Petroleum	
Retailers Inc.	3,564.80
National Conference on Repeal of	
Taxes on Transportation	6,920.41
National Cotton Compress and Cotton	
Warehouse Assn.	31.00
National Cotton Council of America	30,946.56
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	2,543.41
National Crushed Limestone Institute	1,679.65
National Economic Council Inc. National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	4,719.96 19,023.57
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. Mc.	41,509.64
National Federation of Independent	41,507,04
Business Inc.	32,393.33
National Food Brokers Assn.	4,420.89***
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	8,727.86
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	5,835.05
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Books	20,314.95**
National Retail Merchants Assn.	18,982.77
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Small Business Men's Assn.	17,132.67
National Tax Equality Assn.	14,162.03***
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Ass	
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agri-	
culture and Labor on Import-Export	62 410 27
Policy	63,419.27 16,745.03
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn. New York Stock Exchange	12,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manu-	12,000.00
facturers Assn.	35.39
ractaters rissii,	00.07
Ohio Coal Assn.	None***
Ohio Railroad Assn.	5,613.33
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00
Patent Equity Assn. Inc.	7,092.57

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in each of the group classifications of lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	144	\$2,016,108.26
Citizens	45	422,163,18
Employee & Labor	31	842,557.03
Farm	17	279,684.73
Veterans	6	168,486,45
Professional	19	365,535.98
TOTAL	262	\$4,094,535.63

Patent Office Society	\$ 900,00
Peoples Water Service Co.	None
Philco Corp.	None
Public Information Committee of the	
Cotton Industries	17,017.79
Record Industry Assn. of America Regular Common Carrier Conference of	625.00*
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	16,473,39
Roberts Dairy Co.	1,232,14***
Rochester Portland Cement Corp.	2,500.00***
Seaboard and Western Airlines	1.180.00
Silver Users Assn.	3,373,95
Six Agency Committee	13,443,49
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	6,412,19
Southern Pine Industry Committee	4,178,20
Southern States Industrial Council	97,664.67
bouthern braces madstriat council	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Transportation Assn. of America	3,663.00
Union Producing Co, and United Gas	
Pipe Line Co.	1,136,24
United States-Japan Trade Council	1,539.98
United States Savings and Loan League	72,187.57
Velsicol Chemical Corp.	None**
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Council Opposed to Regula-	10.01=11
tion Extension	10,217.11
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	1,495.48***
Wherry Housing Assn.	35,935.26

Citizens' Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	None*
American Cancer Society	30,045.11
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	6,850.82
American Federation of the Physically	
Handicapped	2,449.80
American Humane Assn.	7,033.45
American Parents Committee Inc.	8,588,86
American Zionist Committee for	
Public Affairs	6,289.76
Area Employment Expansion Committee	5,115.86
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	4,868.13

Lobby Spending - 4

Campaign for the 48 States Christian Amendment Movement

Citizens Committee on Natural Resources Committee for Collective Security Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation	10,374.74*** 1,303.00 294.52*
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	400.00
Communities for Sustained Yield Units	None**
Conference on State Defense	None
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.	
Assn. Inc.	4,400.00
Council of Conservationists	None
Family Tax Assn.	16,611.54
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,684.94
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	6,022.56
Friends Committee on National Legislation	26,549.51
Japanese American Citizens League	1,125.00
National Anti-Price Fixing Assn. National Association for the Advancement	121.28
of Colored People	18,451.33
National Committee for Research in	10,431,33
Neurological Disorders National Congress of Parents and	9,000.00
Teachers	1,000.00
National Council, Junior Order, United	
American Mechanics	630.75***
National Housing Conference	68,744.44
National Institute of Social Welfare	7,787.14*
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,245.42
National Reclamation Assn.	47,560,20
National Rehabilitation Assn.	3,824.66
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	39,530,44
National Woman's Christian Temperance	
Union	8,527.49
Peoples' Lobby Inc.	None
Society for Animal Protection Legislation Spokesmen for Children Inc.	7,853.20 69.25*
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	15,094.55
Townsend Plan Inc. and Townsend National	10 727 00
Weekly Inc.	10,737.00
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	5,409.04
United States Citizens' Assn. (Canal Zone)	675.90***
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	8,883.08
West Coast Inland Navigation District	3,106.83
Farm Groups	
	0= (0(00
American Farm Bureau Federation American National Cattlemen's Assn.	97,606.00 15,759.32
Florida Citrus Mutual	7,936.61
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	2,645.21***
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	451.62
Institute of American Poultry Industries	6,058.30***
Milk Industry Foundation	4,965.81
National Assn. of Soil Conservation	
Districts	1 571 50

300,00

17,603,58

Law On Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the tenth day of the month following the end of the quarter.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	\$ 9,792,40
National Farmers Union, Farmers Edu-	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
cational and Cooperative Union of	
America	88,293.18
National Grange	10,200,00
National Independent Dairies Assn.	2,350,71
National Livestock Tax Committee	11,778,82
National Milk Producers Federation	13,972.84
Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	7,600.00
Tobacco Associates Inc.	4,790.00
Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	318.00
	020,00
Veterans' Groups	
American Legion	97,336.77
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	6,250,00
(AMVE 13)	0,230.00
Disabled American Veterans	19,395.99
Disabled Officers Assn.	13,839.83
Military Survivors Inc.	4,163.86
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	27,500.00
Retired Officers Assn.	None

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	1,762.78
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees	
of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	None
American Federation of Musicians	
(AFL-CIO)	21,930,47
AFL-CIO	133,348.29
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	29,141.04
America's Wage Earners Protective	
Conference	7,095.90

National Assn. of Wheat Growers

1,571,50

3,794.21

Enginemen (AFL-CIO) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO) Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council (AFL-CIO) Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO) Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO) Covernment Employees Council (AFL-CIO) Covernment Employees Council (A	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	\$29,639.85	National Postal Transport Assn.	en ye
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and Station Employees (AFL-CIO) 22,658,09 Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council (AFL-CIO) 5,872,35** Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO) 12,377,11** Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO) 26,516.52 Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO) 26,516.52 Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO) 26,516.52 Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) 1 42,981.98 (AFL-CIO) 1 7,397.00 International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO) 1 7,397.00 International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) 4,470.00 Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union (AFL-CIO) 5,337.09** Labor-Management Maritime Committee National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO) 5,337.09** National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture 4,295.15 Railroad Pension Conference 206.96 Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO) 45,000.00 Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture 4,295.15 Railroad Pension Conference 206.96 Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO) and one is unwifiliated. **Sational Assn. is composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unwifiliated. **American Dental Assn. is composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unwifiliated. **American Dental Assn. is composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unwifiliated. **American Dental Assn. is composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unwifiliated. **American Dental Assn. is composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unwifiliated. **American Dental Assn. is Composed of the chis executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 ar				
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RANDALL SWORN IN

Rep. William J. Randall (D) March 9 was sworn into office as Representative from Missouri's 4th District. He was elected March 3 to fill the unexpired term of Rep. George H. Christopher (D) who died Jan. 23. Randall's formal oath-taking brought the House lineup to 283 Democrats, 152 Republicans and one vacancy. Randall March 10 was assigned to the House Interior and Insular Affairs and Veterans' Affairs Committees. (Weekly Report p. 368)

BERLIN CRISIS

Bipartisan unity in the face of the Berlin crisis fought a losing battle in the Nation's capital, as the focus of debate shifted from the diplomatic front to the issue of military preparedness for any showdown with the Soviets over free access to the German city, Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders emerged from a March 6 meeting with President Eisenhower echoing united support for the Administration's "stand firm" position. But this display of solidarity failed to obscure its superficiality. Democrats were reported as being particularly irked by the President's insistence that the aim of Soviet strategy was to "spend the United States into bankruptcy," (Weekly Report p. 375)

In Senate debate March 9, Democrats directed their fire at the Administration's refusal to cancel orders cutting back Army and Marine Corps manpower. Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) called the cutbacks "indefensible." Chairman Richard B. Russell (DGa.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee urged cancellation of the manpower cuts "to dispel any lingering thoughts of any would-be aggressor" concerning U.S. intentions. Republican Senators warned against "partisan" debate, but Democrats March 10 continued to assert the inadequacy of national preparedness.

President Eisenhower strongly defended his position at his March 11 news conference. He dismissed the troop issue by asserting that "we are certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe." A nuclear war, he said, was not "a complete impossibility." But the President deplored "hysterical" statements about Berlin, saying any fighting there would be "senseless." (For text, see p. 401)

OIL IMPORTS

President Eisenhower March 10 ordered into effect mandatory quotas on imports of crude oil, gasoline and other finished petroleum products. The mandatory system of import control will replace the voluntary quota system in use since July 1957. Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 28 extended the voluntary program through March 10.

The effect of the new restrictions will be to cut imports of crude oil and unfinished products from the voluntary quota of 1,113,500 barrels a day to 937,000 barrels. Quotas for finished products other than residual fuel oil will be about 60,000 barrels a day, down from actual imports of about 300,000 barrels a day during the last quarter of 1958. For residual oils, usually used by industry for heating, quotas would amount to about 480,000 barrels aday, slightly less than recent import levels. The mandatory controls go into effect immediately for crude oil and unfinished products and on April 1 for finished

A move to curb prices also was ordered to offset possible price increases inspired by the reductions in imports. Under this plan, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization will establish "reasonable" price ranges for oil and its products. If prices start to exceed such ceilings, the OCDM could relax restrictions on imports. (Weekly Report p. 327)

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), author of a bill (S 1157) to establish within the Interior Department an Oil Imports Administration to fix import quotas, March 11 said he planned to hold hearings on his bill despite announcement of the Administration's program. The problem should be "resolved by Congress after public hearings," he said, "rather than by executive action following executive consideration alone."

VOTING RIGHTS SUIT DISMISSED

A Federal District judge in Montgomery, Ala., March 6 dismissed the first voting rights suit to reach trial since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Judge Frank M, Johnson Jr, ruled that law did not give the Federal Government the right to sue individual states accused of denying Negroes the right to vote.

The Justice Department had sought a permanent injunction against the board of registrars of Macon County, Ala., to prohibit alleged discrimination against qualified Negro voters. One of the three registrars died and the other two resigned. The Government contended their action should not bar a suit against the board, and also sought to make Alabama directly a party to the suit.

Judge Johnson, however, ruled that there was no one who could legally be sued under the Civil Rights Act since the resignations were valid and the law did not authorize suits against states.

The Government said it would appeal the ruling.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSIONER NAMED

President Eisenhower March 10 nominated George M. Johnson, 59, former dean of the Howard University law school, to replace the late Ernest J. Wilkins as a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. Wilkins died Jan. 19. (Weekly Report p. 143)

Johnson, a Negro, has been a member of the commission's professional staff since November 1958.

RAYBURN LONGEVITY RECORD

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) March 4 began his 47th consecutive year in Congress and became the man with the record of longest total service in the House. On that date he surpassed the record of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R III, 1873-91, 1893-1913, 1915-23) who also served 46 years although not consecutively. Rayburn's record of continuous service in Congress is exceeded only by that of Sen. Carl Hayden (D), who was elected as Arizona's first Representative after it became a state in 1912. Hayden moved to the Senate in 1927. (1958 Almanac p. 24)

(For Capitol Briefs, see p. 411)

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Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MARCH 11 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 11 press conference, the 54th of his second term, held one week after the 53rd (Weekly Report p.377):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, Please sit down.

VISITING EDITORS

The only announcement I have is that there are 24 editors visiting us this morning and if they are here, I certainly extend, on my behalf and I should think with yours, or on yours, a cordial welcome to them. They are from 24 different countries.

SPEND INTO BANKRUPTCY

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, AP: Mr. President, you have been quoted as having told the Congressional leaders with whom you met last week that you believe Soviet strategy in the Berlin crisis and over the long run is to get the United States to spend itself into bankruptcy. Do you hold that view, and if you do, could you elaborate on it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know that I -- or it has any application, particularly, to the Berlin situation, as of now. But, I have said this time and time again. As a matter of fact, you don't have to quote me. Quote the Communists. If you have read

their books and their writings, why, you know that one of the things by which they hope to weaken the free world is to show that free enterprise can't work, they can't afford to do the things it needs to do.

HAWAII STATEHOOD

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, both houses of Congress plan to take up the Hawaiian Statehood Bill today. Do you have any words of encouragement

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have -- for a long number of years I have been talking on this same subject. I didn't realize they were both coming up, coming up today. But I think in my very latest State of the Union Message, I said again that I hoped that this would be acted on promptly and I still do.

INCREASE IN DEFENSE BUDGET

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Sir, do you foresee anything on the international scene to cause an increase in your defense budget beyond the present 40.9 billion, or anything that might delay the decrease in the Army and Marine Corps --manpower?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is a subject, of course, that is under discussion all the time. What you do and what must be done is a production of a defensive plan by all of the -- the nearest you can get of a consensus on this vital subject by those people who are best informed and who believe that we must negotiate always in this business of seeking a just peace from a position of strength.

Now, you make out a plan and you follow that plan, and you do not want -- and, as a matter of fact, it would be ruinous -- to be pushed off this plan time and again by something suddenly described as a crisis. I have argued and urged for years that we are living and we are going to live in a tense period because of the actions and the attitude of the Communist imperialism. Communist imperialism is never going to decrease the pressure of its efforts to promote world revolution, resulting into the communization of the world and with Moscow at the head,

Now, they focus these difficulties, or they find these tensions, or they find some way where they can make it very difficult for the free world to carry on its planned program of strengthening the associations among the several nations that are free and trying to remain free, and to keep our defenses strong and adequate,

as we seek this just peace.

Now, every time one of these incidents, or one of these, you might say, these focili of tension occur, we have something that's called a crisis. And everybody has a new answer, whether it is sputniks or it's Quemoy or it's Korea or whatever it is. What we have to do is to stand steady, as I see it, to be alert, to watch what we are doing, and to make certain that we know how and where we would have to produce action, if action became necessary. What I...

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.") (Laughter.) THE PRESIDENT: ...What I am trying to point out is this: That adequacy of our defenses is not going to be especially increased or strengthened by any particular sudden action in response to one of these moments of increased tension.

NO GROUND WAR IN EUROPE

We are certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe, What good would it do to send a few more thousands or indeed even a few divisions of troops to Europe?

I do not see why we would think that we -- with something of a half a million troops, Soviet and some German in East Germany, with 175 divisions in the -- of Soviet divisions in the neighborhood -- why in the world would we dream of fighting a ground war? Then, when our allied forces were capable of winning wars in that region, it was in World War II, no matter who they had been fighting, they could have done so. But after all, our divisions which were from two to three times the strength of the average of that

time against us, were totaling, I suppose, 120 divisions in the West, supported by the most powerful air forces and navies of that time that could be put together.

Now, we don't want to get into that kind of a miscalculation, and certainly that kind of an error. We want to keep adequate forces and we want to keep as strong in our hearts and our heads as we do in our military, and then carry forward our policies, our firmness in establishing or in supporting our rights, carrying out our responsibilities in the world, keeping our friends together an embering that we just simply cannot be always finding following someone else's lead. We have to take our own positive

plan and follow it.

NUCLEAR WAR FOR BERLIN

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: Mr. President, what you have just said implies a part of the answer to this question, but the news reports today from Berlin say that some top allied officials there are convinced in the light of Mr. Khrushchev's visits that only the clearest warning of nuclear war would deter the Soviets from trying to carry out its plan for Berlin. So, the question is: Is the United States prepared to use nuclear war if necessary to defend Free Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know how you could free

anything with nuclear weapons.

I can say this: The United States, and its allies, have announced their firm intention of preserving their rights and responsibilities with respect to Berlin. If any threat, or any push in the direction of real hostilities is going to occur, it's going to occur from the side of the Soviets. Now, if that would become reality, and I don't believe that anyone would be senseless enough to push that to the point of reality, then there will be the time to decide exactly what the allies would, in turn, expect to do.

INFLATION FROM HIGHER PRICES

Q. WILLIAM McGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, some economists contend that the auto and steel industries have helped bring on inflation by raising prices despite drops in demand. Do you agree sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't seen that particular point discussed, and then I suppose you are talking about some recent re-

port, and I have not seen it discussed,

Q. McGAFFIN: Well, Mr. President, the argument is that instead of a classical type of inflation, this is one brought on by administered prices, that certain industries are so powerful that they can control prices. And during the recent recession, for instance, it was remarked that prices kept on going up although we were in a recession, and this was said to be because of these industries who were able to administer prices.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you raised a particular facet of this argument which has been going on a long time, but I don't think I am particularly qualified to discuss this morning. I would want to talk to Dr. Saulnier and some of my other associates on that subject, so I could find the statistics on the thing to see whether the premises from which we start such a discussion are correct.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAY

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Can you give the Administration's position on extending the unemployment

pay benefits?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, yes. The Administration's position is that this was undertaken as an emergency program of last year, and particularly, one reason, one compelling reason being because it was the year in which state legislatures have not been, were not in session.

I think for some twenty years this has been completely a state program, and the United States, the Federal participation has been a very, very slight charge for overhead, so as to permit, help the administrative expenses of the states; otherwise, it is not state - I mean, not Federal. It is state. Now, we are waiting for the legislatures to come into session, which they are this year. Why, the problem is to see exactly what they will do.

Now, with respect to this plan that we produced last year, there were only 17 states that took full advantage of it; 19 others took -- they continued payments or made the payments to veterans, and I believe, Federal workers who were out of work. But they were the only ones, so that the position of the Administration is now that this

becomes a state responsibility.

Q. BRANDT: Would you agree to let it go until the end of this fiscal year? I understand it expires on March 31, or something

like that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would put this one thing at this moment, Mr. Brandt, is this: The principle is that I believe this is not -- should be -- the Federal Government should not be in the state business here, but I haven't got such a rigid position about this that I wouldn't listen to something that might be considered an adjustment at this moment.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")
THE PRESIDENT: This gentleman.

MUTUAL SECURITY PRORAM

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, AP: Last November, sir, you created a commission headed by Mr. William Draper to look into the relative emphasis of economic and military aid in mutual security program. Could you give us a report, or a preliminary report, on their findings to date?

THE PRESIDENT: They are going to give me an interim report, interim recommendation very soon, I understand. I have not seen them all but I do know from correspondence that they are -they are very, very concerned about the whole program.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, to some people in recent years it has seemed that the office of Secretary of Defense has lessened somewhat in prestige and planning for the military. I wonder if you would tell us if you see the Secretary of Defense as a man who sort of takes orders from the White House and State Department, or as an advisor to you on modern strategy? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it will be difficult for me to, right now, to review all of my relationships with all of the several subordinates I have in this Government, and they are many. But, I will say this: Mr. McEiroy is where he is because I respect him. I believe in his powers of judgment, and I believe he is just as splendid a man as could be found in this country for the job and if I thought for one moment that he was just a "yes man" taking my suggestions and carrying them out, he wouldn't be there. I have

Ike Sets Record

President Eisenhower's March 11 weekly news conference was the ninth consecutive one, including his Jan, 14 question-answer session at the National Press Club. This breaks a record of eight in a row which he set in 1954.

never had that kind of a subordinate and I never expect to have one. His own judgment and his own dedication to his job is what I depend on and his own -- his own brain and intellectual capacity.

TROOPS IN A 'FREE' BERLIN

Q. JOHN SCALI, AP: Mr. President, Premier Khrushchev has added a new wrinkle to his Berlin proposal, namely, he would now allow minimum numbers of American, British and French troops, as well as Russian troops to remain in the Western sectors if we accepted his proposal to make West Berlin a free city. What do you think of this suggestion?

What do you think of this suggestion?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd say first of all that I would not expect ever to be in the business of reacting instantly to one of Mr. Khrushchev's wisecracks or whatever he calls it, that we

take as a serious suggestion.

We have allies. We try to apply in the free world the same kind of procedure in the reachings of decisions that you do in a democracy. We have discussions and lively debate, and then we try to figure out what is best for all America. Well now, this is our system, when dealing with allies.

You don't expect to have a doctor hit you on the knee with a rubber hammer and your foot jump quickly up and have that kind of a system in responding to suggestions of Mr. Khrushchev's

about anything.

And I say right now, we have four nations conferring among themselves as to an answer on the latest Russian note and that having been concerted, the NATO will be consulted and we go ahead on that basis and that is exactly what we will do to reply to anything else.

Now -- as to the violating everything I have said -- I'd say

I don't think much of it. (Laughter).

HOW SERIOUS IS BERLIN?

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, how serious do you consider the Berlin situation, and do you consider that the American public is sufficiently aware of

the possibility of war in this situation?

THE PRÉSIDENT: I personally think that the American public is more soberly aware of the true situation than a lot of people around this town, if you want to -- we are so close to ourselves around here that we have a great possibility of stirring ourselves up. It's like one staff officer making work for another, so you get still another one to do it.

Now, this country knows it's a serious situation. They wouldn't be voting this kind of money for defense forces and for mutual security which, to my mind, is the most vital part of our whole defense forces. They wouldn't be voting this kind of money unless they knew it was serious. And certainly I think there has been enough in the papers, enough in public statements for the whole free world, to say nothing just of the American population, to know that it is serious.

But what I decry is: let's not make everything such an hysterical sort of a proposition -- that we go a little bit off half-cocked. We ought to keep our steadiness -- is what I plead for: steadiness in meeting this whole business, whether it be in Quemoy or

Berlin or anywhere else.

REDUCTION OF GROUND FORCES

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: I wonder if part of your answer to Mr. Smith's question implied a sharp reduction in the importance of the ground forces? And I wondered if you would ask -- would answer that question against this background, sir: Some persons who -- some of your critics in defense policy -- are attempting to challenge your military judgment by pointing out, for example, that you are willing to spend several millions -- I think the number they mentioned was 90 millions -- for jet transport planes for the administrative use of the White House and the

Pentagon, whereas the expenditure of some 60 million more would bring an additional 55 thousand men to the Army and the Marine Corps

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think your arithmetic and some of your -- your premises that you quote are wrong. First of all, I believe 55,000 men would be somewhere in the rate of 250 million for a year. Secondly, I have never asked for a jet plane and I'm not sure that I'll ever be riding in one. One reason I haven't asked for a jet plane is because of the paucity of fields in this world, in the United States. When I ride in a plane, I want to be able to go into any state that I -- that occurs to me to go, whereas you have to pick and choose when you aregoing into these places with these big jet planes. So, I have authorized, I forget whether it is either two or three jet planes, for the military, and I know of no other way how they can decide -- of transport types -- whether or not they are efficient and effective means for supporting the logistics of the forces.

Now, when you come down to, you say "marked decrease," I don't think that an army of 870,000 is a small army. And I don't see why we should get so hysterical or so excited about it.

Actually there has been an effort, apparently, to relate the Berlin situation to the fact that we should have a lot more ground forces. What would you do with more ground forces in Europe? Does anyone here have an idea? Would you start a ground war? You wouldn't start the kind of ground war that would win in that region if that were going to make the way you had to enforce your will. You have got to go to other means. You couldn't possibly, between now and summer, any time, put thekind of divisions from all the countries in the world that could meet that -- that kind of a threat. Did you ever stop to think the number of American divisions that were ready and for action in the first two years of war, of World War II?

These things aren't done in a minute. So, I say to you, we just don't want to be fighting battles where we are always at a disadvantage, and I mean battles, whether they are political, economic, or military. I don't want to be at a disadvantage. That's all.

Q. MORGAN: May I just clarify one point, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. MORGAN: Does this mean that you are confident that the ground forces as they now exist are capable of handling our side any so-called brush-fire situation that might break out?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd say this: If we can't, then the war's gotten beyond a brush war, and you've got to take something -- you have got to think in a much, much bigger terms.

THE RIGHT TO CUT FUNDS

Q. MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald: Sir, the Constitution gives to Congress the power to provide for the common defense and raise and support armies, maintain and provide a navy. Now, aside from the wisdom of what Congress says, where technically do you get the right to thwart the will of Congress, for instance in cutting the Army and the Marine Corps, quite aside from Berlin, or for not spending the money which they give you for missiles, submarine missiles or whatever they be? Where do you get the right not to do what Congress says in providing for the common defense? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll saythis: First of all, I am Commander-in-Chief, and I use the forces that are given me. Now, I have pointed out a number of times that I am not going to deliberately and try continuously to, as you say, thwart the will of Congress. I think Congress is sometimes mistaken, and I think in the past they have made some very bad mistakes in dealing with defense. All right. I try to get them to correct. If they persist in such a thing as this, I'll have to put these people, I suppose, in the forces -- where will I put them? Well, just some place where it's nice to keep them out of the way, because I don't know what else to do with them.

Q. CRAIG: Sir, then...
Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, Felix Belair, New York Times

THE PRESIDENT: No, this other

Q. BELAIR: Oh, I beg your pardon, sir.

MONEY FOR DEFENSE

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, as you know, it has been said that the Administration puts a balanced budget ahead of national security. Suppose that our Federal Treasury were in better shape; suppose you could look forward to a surplus? Would you then be willing to spend more money on the Armed Forces, or would you still say that they are adequate?

THE PRESIDENT: I would say that I would not spend money on the armed forces of the United States as such, Now, I would very much like to get some of our allies in better position to do their part in this job, and there are a number of other things that you might call ancillary or strengthening the United States in other ways -- from its educational system to some other place where I would probably spend some more money.

But I do not -- I'm just tired even of talking about the idea of balanced budget against national security, This -- I don't see where this thing ever comes into it, I say that a balanced budget

in the long run is a vital part of national security.

If you -- let us just assume this: We know that every time you get new formations in the defense forces, that increases expenses -- and they keep growing with their maintenance and you get into mass procurement and maintenance should go up. So let's go up five billion this year and then ten billion more and then seven and eight and nine --where is our economy going? Everybody with any sense knows that we are finally going to a garrison state. If we want to do this, let's meet this problem, or if we say we want to avoid that, let's say for every increase that people believe ought to be in these formations, let's ask for the taxes.

Why doesn't anyone have the courage to get right up and say "I want 55,000 men" -- and maybe they want them sometimes because they'll be stationed at nice convenient places and -- why

don't they say "But we want the taxes for it."

I think that this problem is a little bit more comprehensive than just getting a hold of another 10,000 or 15,000 young men and take them out of civil life and put them in uniform. We have got the job of keeping the United States just as strong at home in everything we are trying to do as we have abroad. And the way we are going to keep it abroad is to keep the United States a big partner in a whole bevy of free nations that are activated by the same kind of things we want to do, which is to preserve the dignity of man and his opportunities to fulfill himself in this world,

INEOUITIES IN DRAFT

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, under the heading of preparedness, sir, would you address yourself to alleged inequities arising from the draft, namely that as we are calling on fewer numbers now, I think 7,000 this summer as compared with eleven last year, these inequities increase, particularly in the more populous areas; some were called but many more were not called.

THE PRESIDENT: Uh-huh.

Q. BELAIR: I was wondering if you had any general ideas about it.

THE PRESIDENT: No, Idon't think I could contribute anything at this moment. It's been a problem that has always been with the United States from the moment that we started the draft in the first world war. I have, as a young officer, made studies on these and analyses and reports and everything else, and I would say this:

Today -- put it this way: Today, more than ever you need good men in the services. You cannot just take a man who can just be a hewer of wood and a carrier of water. He has got to be a fellow that can do more than that and capable of absorbing more instruction. Now, there is one other thing that deals with this whole prob-lem we are talking about: men. Two years ago I think it started, three years, there was a hue and cry to increase the salaries for all of the military services, salaries and pay, and one of the big reasons was to get good men and keep good men in the services and so as to -- that a big percentage of them would make careers. And the argument was presented to me time and time again that, if we would only do this, we could soon get away from a draft; people would stay in; our armies would be so efficient that we would actually save money and cut down costs by the reduction in the numbers of people we had to have in. That was the argument at that time.

Now, we want to get all these good men but we still shout our numbers. Now although the Chiefs of Staff, as a corporate body, said the budget is adequate, although each one of them has got his own reservations when he wants what he wants.

(Continued on p. 411)

PUBLIC LAWS

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- AGRICULTURE
- APPROPRIATIONS
- **EDUCATION & WELFARE** Education & Housing Health & Welfare
- 4. FOREIGN POLICY Immigration International Affairs
- 6. MILITARY & VETERANS Armed Services & Defense 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY Veterans
- 7. MISC, & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service
 - Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed,

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of public and private			Public bills listed this week:
in the 85th Congre 7, 1959, through N	ess from	n Jan.	Bills S 1206 - 1314
	Senate	House	HR 5096 - 5349 Resolutions
Bills	1, 314	5,372	S J Res 62 - 68
Joint Resolutions Concurrent	68	291	S Con Res 12 - 13 S Res 86 - 90
Resolutions	13	98	H J Res 274 - 291
Simple Resolutions	90	200	H Con Res 92 - 98
TOTAL	1,485	5,961	H Res 187 - 200

1. Agriculture

- S 1208 -- Amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) --
- 3/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
 5 1211 -- Strengthen the Nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve the family-size farm, provide additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinance existing indebtedness, expand and simplify form ownerdevelopment, refinance existing indebtedness, expand and simplify farm comership and operations credit programs by amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extend and simplify emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of the Acts of April 6, 1949, as amended Aug. 31, 1954, and for other purposes. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N. M.), Hart (D Mich.), Hill (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Magnu son (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Powerise (D Wis.), September (D Min.), 272/50 p. Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 3/2/59
- Agriculture and Forestry.

 \$ 1282 -- Re acreage allotments for durum wheat. YOUNG (R N. D.), Langer (R N. D.), Mundt (R S. D.), Case (R S. D.) -- 3/5/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

 \$ 1289 -- Increase and extend the special milk program for children. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/5/59
- Agriculture and Forestry.

 \$ 1307 -- Amend section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amend section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amend section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as a mendion of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as a mend
- ELLENDER (D Lo.) (by request) -- 3/5/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

 \$1310 -- Encourage the construction of farm grain storage facilities. MUNDT (R.S.D.) -- 3/5/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

- HR 5139 Express and effectuate the policy of Congress with respect to the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, and for other purposes. COOLEY (D N. C.) 3/2/59 Agriculture.
- HR 5143 -- Amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.
- McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.

 HR 5149 -- Limit the size of payments to farmers. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 3/2/59 -- Agriculture.

- HR 5180 -- Enable producers to provide a supply of turkeys adequate to meet the needs of consumers, to maintain orderly marketing conditions, and to promote and expand the consumption of turkeys and turkey products. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5191 -- Provide for the establishment of a food-stamp plan for the distribution of
- \$1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the United States. DINGELL (D Mich.) 3/3/59 -- Agriculture.

 1R 5234 -- Provide for a scientific study and research program for the purpose of developing increased and additional industrial uses of agricultural products and to ise the income of farmers, and for other purposes. BERRY (R S. D.) --3/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- Increase the authorized maximum expenditure for the fiscal year 1959
- under the special milk program. JOHNSON(D Wis.) -- 3/4/59 -- Agriculture. HR 5248 -- Increase the authorized maximum expenditure for the fiscal years 1959, 1960, and 1961 under the special milk program. JOHNSON (D Wis.) - 3/4/59 Agriculture.
- HR 5303 -- Make per anent the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/5/59 -- Agriculture. HR 5313 -- Similar to HR 5180. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 3/5/59.
- HR 5314 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 3/5/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

S Res 86 -- Re limitation of budget expenditures during fiscal year 1960. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 3/2/59 -- Appropriations.

HOUSE

HR 5240 -- Make appropriations for planning and construction of certain rivers and harbors and flood-control projects by Secretary of the Army acting through the Chief of Engineers. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/4/59 -- Appropriations

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

HR 5101 -- Provide for the approval of the 1956 payment in lieu of taxes made to the city of Holyoke, Mass., under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/2/59 -- Banking and Currency.

Mass.) -- 3/279 -- banking and currency.
HR 5222 -- Provide for continuity and support of study, research, and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, gathering, evaluating, correlating, and dispersing of information and knowledge obtained from ration, research, and other mediums relating to weather, communication travel, and other areas of information; coordinate Antarctic activities among those agencies of the U.S. Government and private institutions interested in or concerned directly with the promotion, advancement, increase, and diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic; direct and administer U. S. Antarctic programs in the national interest. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5236 -- Provide financial assistance for the support of public schools by appropri-ating funds to the States to be used for constructing school facilities and for teachers' salaries. BOYLE (D III.) -- 3/4/59 -- Education and Labor. HR 5273 -- Provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts

to assist in the growth and development of the fine arts in the United States. LINDSAY (R N. Y.) -- 3/4/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5315 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to eliminate the requirement of an affidavit provided by subsection 1001(f) (1) thereof. LINDSAY (R N, Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 1220 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to raise the amount of outside income recipients of insurance benefits thereunder are permitted to earn, lower the age after which outside earnings are no longer considered for purposes of deductions from benefits. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 3/2/59 -- Finance.

\$ 1227 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act so as to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of chiropractors. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/2/59 -- Labor and

5 1232 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interstate nd Foreign Commerce

\$ 1265 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in order to provide assistance to the States for certain workshops, rehabilitation facilities, and rehabilitation evaluation services. MAGNUSON (D Vash.) -- 3/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

\$ 1283 -- Regulate the interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bush (R Conn.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Com

S 1286 — Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to the States to assist in the provision of facilities and services for the day care of children. JAVITS (R N. Y.) — 3/5/59 — Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1288 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.

S 1314 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request)
-- 3/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 5107 — Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically depressed areas PELLIOTT (D Ala.) — 3/2/59 — Banking and Currency.

HR 5117 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a wage credit of \$160 per

month for active military or naval service during World War I. FLYNT (D Ga.)

-- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5142 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce. LANGEN (R Minn.) --3/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce. HR 5173 -- Similar to HR 5107. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59.

HR 5178 -- Provide for health and medical services for civilian employees in Governservice overseas and their dependents. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/3/59 --Post Office and Civil Service

HR 5181 -- Protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5182 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide con for the anatomical loss, or loss of use, of a procreative organ as a result of a personal injury sustained by a Federal employee while in the performance of his duty. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5183 -- Similar to HR 5181. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/59.

HR 5185 — Extend by 1 year the period for which additional benefits may be paid under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. CLARK (D Pa.) - 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means

HR 5188 -- Authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance conservation, development, and management of national resources of timb soil, and range, and of recreational areas. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5200 -- Provide that an individual's service on vessels of the Army Transport Serv-ice during World War II, if insufficient for a civil service retirement annuity, shall in certain cases constitute "employment" for social security purposes upon payment of the applicable employment taxes. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59 --

HR 5216 -- Amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to HR 5216 — Amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and for other purposes. TELLER (D N. Y.) — 3/3/59 — Ways and Means.
HR 5219 — Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted from \$1,200 to \$1,800 yearly without deductions from benefits thereunder. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) — 3/3/59 — Ways and Means.

HR 5238 -- Similar to HR 5178. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 5239 -- Amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide that the ownership by an individual of his home shall not be taken into account in determining his need for old-age assistance. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) - 3/4/59 -- Ways and Mean

HR 5241 -- Similar to HR 5216. DOLLINGER (D N. Y.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 5243 — Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and to report on problems related to blindness and the needs of blind persons, and for other pur-poses. FOGARTY (D R. I.) — 3/4/59 — Education and Labor.

HR 5246 -- Extend by 6 months the period for which additional benefits may be paid under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. HOLLAND (D. Pa.) -- 3/4/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5249 -- Similar to HR 5181. JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 5260 -- Regulate the interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/4/59 - Interstate and Foreign Comm

HR 5264 -- Similar to HR 5142. WOLF (D lowa) -- 3/4/59. HR 5269 -- Similar to HR 5246. GALLAGHER (D N. J.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 5274 — Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for dependent sisters of certain insured individuals. LINDSAY (R N. Y.) 3/4/59 -- Ways and Means

HR 5275 -- Similar to HR 5107. NIX (D Pa.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 5306 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States, to revise, extend and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes.

COFFIN (D Maine) -- 3/5/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5308 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which

reduce the old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman becoming entitled to such benefits before she attains age 65. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Ways

HR 5310 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the rental value of a parsonage shall not be included in determining the amount of a retired minis-ter's outside earnings for purposes of the work clause. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) —

3/5/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5312 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/5/59 -- Educa-

tion and Labor.

trion and Labor.

HR 5316 -- Similar to HR 5185. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/5/59.

HR 5318 -- Similar to HR 5107. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/5/59.

HR 5321 -- Extend medical, *urgical, and dental treatment in hospitals and stations of the Public Health Service without charge to certain seamen on U. S. -flag fishing vessels in international waters. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Cammerce. 5325 -- Amend title 11 of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 50 the ag

at which widows' benefits become payable the rounder. SANTANGELO (D.N.Y.)

-- 3/5/59 -- Ways and Means

HR 5330 -- Similar to HR 5107. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 3/5/59.

HR 5334 -- Extend credit to private nonprofit hospitals for the purpose of construction and expansion of facilities. BOYLE (D III.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign

HR 5341 — Provide for the Surgeon General of the United States to establish a hospital in the State of New York especially equipped for the treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs. HEALEY (D N. Y.) — 3/5/59 — Interstate and Foreign Commarce.

HR 5345 -- Strengthen and improve State and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/5/59 -- Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENIATE

5 1280 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. DODD (D Conn.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
5 1302 -- Amend sections 241 and 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

S 1303 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to travel in time of war or national emergency and passport procedures. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 5136 -- Provide for the supervision of deportable aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) --3/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5168 Amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1243 -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to establish standards of foreign language proficiency for the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 - Foreign Relations.
- 5 1270 -- Authorize the use of Great Lakes vessels on the oceans. DIRKSEN (R III.)
- (by request) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S Res 90 -- Rerevision and renewal of the International Wheat Agree (D Mass.), Bible (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Hart (D Mich.), Hortke (D Ind.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Marsfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utoh), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R. I.), Young (R N. D.), Young (D Ohio) -- 3/5/59 -- Foreign Relations

HOUSE

- HR 5100 -- Provide for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 3/2/59 -- Foreign Affairs. HR 5209 -- Similar to HR 5100. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59.
- HR 5304 -- Establish in the Bureau of Customs the U.S. Customs Enforcement Division in order to improve the enforcement of the anti-smuggling laws. ANFUSO (D
- N. Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5311 -- Authorize the use of Great Lakes vessels on the oceans. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/5/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H J Res 278 -- Authorize President to take such steps as he deems necessary to carry out U. S. responsibilities for Berlin. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 3/2/59 -- Foreign
- H J Res 283 -- Authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

S 1311 -- Require the bonding of certain labor union officials. MUNDT (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5171 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and
- HR 5172 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and Labor
- HR 5250 -- Legalize maritime and building trades hiring halls. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/4/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5339 -- Similar to HR 5171. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 3/5/59.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- 5 1209 -- Clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368). SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 - -- Extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection ogainst bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard. HEN-NINGS (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judici-

HOUSE

- HR 5097 -- Amend part IV of subtitle C of title 10, United States Code, to authorize HR 5077 — Amend part IV or substitle C or title IV, United States Code, to Collection the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the naval oil shale reserves, and for other purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 3/2/59 — Amed Services.

 HR 5113 — Amend Public Law 85-422 so as to place all retired military personnel
- in one category as to retirement pay. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 3/2/59 -- Armed
- HR 5129 Equalize the pay of retired members of the uniformed services.

 (D N. Y.) 3/2/59 Armed Services.

 HR 5132 Amend title 10, United States Code, re active duty agreements for Reserve Officers, and for other purposes. RIVERS (D S. C.) 3/2/59 Armed Services.

- HR 5137 -- Amend title 10 of the United States Code re procurement procedures of the med services, and for other purposes. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/2/59 -- Armed Services.
- acryces.
 HR 5176 Amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the retention of chaplains as Reserve officers. JOHNSON (D Md.) 3/3/59 Armed Services.
 HR 5179 Amend title 14, United States Code, to provide for the patrol of the coast-of waterways of the United States. MORRISON (D La.) 3/3/59 Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 5195 -- Define the status of retired members of the Armed Forces, and for other
- purposes. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

 HR 5245 -- Amend the Dependents' Medical Care Act to provide that members of the

 Armed Forces retired under chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, after having served on active duty in World War I and World War II shall have the sar privileges with respect to medical care as members so retired after having served on active duty for 8 years or more. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/4/59 -- Armed
- HR 5258 Establish a program of survival depots in order to provide subsistence for the large numbers of civilian population of the United States who would be evacuared from the devastated areas in the event of attack on the United States.

 ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5272 -- Amend section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 with respect to the retired pay of commissioned officers and enlisted men who served on active duty before November 12, 1918. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) - 3/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5338 -- Amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/5/59 - Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 5112 -- Amend section 90, title 38, United States Code, so that burial allowances might be paid in cases where discharges were changed by competent authority after death of the veteran from dishonorable to conditions other than dishonarable. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 3/2/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5147 Provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. PIRNIE
- (R N. Y.) -- 3/2/59 -- Veterans' Affairs. HR 5201 -- Amend section 522 of title 38, United States Code, to raise the income limitations applicable with respect to veterons entitled to pension for non-service-connected disability. GUBSER (R Calif.) - 3/3/59 -- Veterans' Affairs. HR 5202 -- Amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the payment to
- veterans of an amount equal to the cost of repairing or replacing certain pros-
- thetic and other appliances damaged or destroyed as a result of certain pros-ted the special control of the speci from wartime service-connected disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/5/59 --Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5319 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Fraces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963. PATMAN (D Texas) - 3/5/59 --Veterans' Affairs

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

\$ 1228 -- Amend Public Law 85-590 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 3/2/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 5104 -- Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N. C.)
- -- 3/2/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

 HR 5105 -- Amend Public Law 590, 85th Congress, so as to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.
- 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.
 DURHAM (D.N.C.) -- 3/2/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 HR 5106 -- Authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.
 DURHAM (D.N.C.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 HR 5266 -- Establish a program to feater and promote the conduct of basic and supporting scientific research through contracts entered into by the United States.
 BROOKS (D.L.) -- 3/4/59 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 5268 Authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct a research and development program to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States. FULTON (R Pa.) 3/4/59 Science and Astronau-

- S 1287 -- Provide for the issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the granting (at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.) of the first degrees in science and engineering ever granted in any English-speaking country. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S J Res 62 -- Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1958, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brigadier General Pulaski. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Williams (R Del.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 63 Joint resolution designating the rose as the National Flower of the United States. SCOTT (R Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 64 Joint resolution designating grass as the national flower of the United States. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

 S J Res 66 -- Joint resolution to provide for the centennial celebration of the es-
- tablishment of the land-grant colleges and State universities and the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for related purposes. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Curtis (R Neb.), Symington (D Mo.), Bennett (R Utah), Randolph (D W. Va.), Engle (D Calif.), Cannon (D Nev.), Stennis (D Miss.), Aiken (R Vt.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Morton (R Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Yarborough (D Texas), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Young (R N. D.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hill (D Ala.), McGee (D Wyo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Moss (D Utah), Chavez (D N. M.), Murray (D Mont.), More (D Ore.), Carlson (R Kan.), Javits (R N. Y.), Case Murray (D Monnt.), Morse (D Cre.), Carison (R Mair.), Javis (n 14.1.),
 (R N.J.), Anderson (D N.M.), Dirksen (R III). Postore (D R. I.), Kefauver (D
 Tenn.), Case (R S. D.), Hart (D Mich.), Muskie (D Maine), Williams (D N. J.),
 Mundt (R S. D.), Hickenlooper (R lowa), McCarthy (D Minn.), Carroll (D Colo.),
 Cooper (R Ky.) — 3/5/99 — Judiciary.

 S J Res 68 — Joint resolution providing for the establishment of the New Jersey
- Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to come 300th anniversary of the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes. WILLIAMS (D N. J.), Case (R N. J.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

- HR 5255 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Louisiana State University. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5329 -- Provide for the issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the granting (at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.)
 of the 1st degrees in science and engineering ever granted in any English-speaking
 country. TAYLOR (R.N.Y.) — 3/5/59 — Post Office and Civil Service.

 H J Res 275 — Designate third Monday in February each year as legal public holiday,
- known as Presidents' Day; provide for observance of certain other legal holidays on days other than those now fixed by law. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/2/59 --
- Judiciary.

 H J Res 277 -- Request President to issue a proclamation designating 1959 for obserace of 350th anniversary of the historic voyages of Hudson and Champlain.
- MEYER (D Vt.) -- 3/2/59 -- Judiciary.

 H J Res 279 -- Establish the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Celebration Commission, and for other purposes. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 281 -- Authorize and request President to issue a proclamation with respect to the 1959 Pacific Festival, and for other purposes. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) --
- 3/3/99 -- Foreign Affairs.

 H J Res 284 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col.

 Michael de Kowats. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 286 -- Provide for the preparation and completion of plans for a comprehe sive observance of the 175th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 287 -- Designate the rose as the national flower of the United States. BECK-WORTH (D Texas) -- 3/5/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 289 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning October 25, 1959, as Cleaner Air Week. HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 291 -- Establish a commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. ROGERS (R Moss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 65 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. DIRK-SEN (R III.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 67 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of the States and their political subdivisions to tax the salaries and wages of persons who are not domiciliaries or residents thereof. CASE (R N. J.) — 3/5/59 — Judiciary.

 S Con Res 13 — Provide additional funds for a special study by the Joint Economic
- Committee. DOUGLAS (D III.) -- 3/5/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 5166 Prohibit certain acts involving the importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. DIGGS (D Mich.) 3/3/59 Judiciary. HR 5167 Similar to HR 5166. DIGGS (D Mich.) 3/3/59. HR 5169 Similar to HR 5166. DIGGS (D Mich.) 3/3/59.

- HR 5170 -- Effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Judiciary.

 HR 5186 -- Punish the use of interstate commerce in further
- commit terroristic crimes and activities, and for other purposes. CRAMER (R Fla.)
- -- 3/3/59 -- Judiciary.

 HR 5187 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5189 Declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other pur-poses. DIGGS (D Mich.) 3/3/59 Judiciary.
- HR 5190 -- Outlaw the poll tax as a condition for voting in any primary or other elec-tion for national officers. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 5217 Insure the equal protection of the laws to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin. VANIK (D Ohio) 3/3/59 -- Judiciary. HR 5218 -- Similar to HR 5170. VANIK (D Ohio) 3/3/59.

- HR 5277 -- Prevent discrimination in any public or semi-public place or by any public or semi-public transportation againt members of the Armed Forces because of race, color, or creed. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 3/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- Similar to HR 5217. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 3/5/59.
- H J Res 274 Amend Constitution of the United States providing for reconfirmation by the Senate of certain appointments made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. ALFORD (D Ark.) 3/2/59 Judiciary.
- H J Res 276 -- Amend Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.
 ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 282 -- Amend Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items
- in general appropriation bills. ROBISON (R N. Y.) 3/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 285 -- Similar to H J Res 276. WOLF (D lowa) -- 3/4/59.
- H J Res 288 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. DWYER (R N J.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary. H J Res 290 -- Similar to H J Res 282. MERROW (R N. H.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 95 Authorize reprinting of House Document 451 of the 84th Congress. LESINSKI (D Mich.) 3/4/59 House Administration.
- H Con Res 96 -- Similar to H Con Res 95. WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/4/59.
 H Con Res 97 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of House Report 1328,
 85th Congress, 2d session. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 98 -- Express the sense of Congress with respect to a program for paying the
- national debt. McGOVERN (D.S.D.) 3/5/59 Ways and Meons. H Res 187 Print additional copies of House Report No. 41, current session. WALTER (D.Pa.) 3/2/59 House Administration.
- H Res 192 -- Autho-ize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study to determine why the Sunflower Ordnance Plant near Eudora, Kan., is not being utilized. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/3/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 194 Print additional capies of House Report No. 2713, 85th Congress. PATMAN (D Texas) 3/3/59 House Administration.
- H Res 196 -- Create a select committee to investigate and study the operations of the Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/3/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 197 Fix the basic compensation of the expert transcribers, office of the official committee reporters, and the seven expert transcribers, office of the official reporters of debates, House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) 3/4/59 —
- House Administration.

 H Res 198 Provide funds for necessary expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/4/59 House Administration.
- H Res 199 Elect Charles E. Chamberlain of Michigan to Committee on House Administration. HALLECK (R Ind.) 3/5/59. Agreed.
- H Res 200 -- Consider S 79. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 3/5/59.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1210 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to per-
- 210 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations, and for other purposes. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Government Operations.
 233 -- Amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative status of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 234 -- Extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act. 1936, relative
- S 1234 -- Extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war-risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, ending September 7, 1965. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Com-
- \$ 1235 Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts for the conduct of research in the field of meteorology and to authorize installation of Government telephones in certain private residences. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

\$ 1236 -- Amend section 432 (g) of title 14, United States Code, so as to increase the limitation on basic compensation of civilian keepers of lighthouses and civilians employed on lightships and other vessels of the Coast Guard from \$3,750 to \$5.100 per annum. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1237 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for its more effective administration, and to bring to bear an informed public opinion upon price and wag increases which threaten economic stability. CLARK (D Pa.), Proxmire (D Wis.) Byrd (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.) -- 3/2/59 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1244 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respe productive capital investments of the Government. MORSE (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 3/2/59 -- Government Operations.

5 1301 — Make full disclosure respecting loyalty to United States a condition of Government employment. EASTLAND (D Miss.) — 3/5/59 — Judiciary. 5 1304 — Broaden the application of the Summary Suspension Act of 1950. EAST-LAND (D Miss.) — 3/5/59 — Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 5099 -- Improve the administration of overseas activities of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5124 -- Amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the re-tirement of the public debt. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5135 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respect to productive capital investments of the Government. ULLMAN (D Ore.) --3/2/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5140 -- Amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time in conformity with the provisions of the act. DAWSON (D III.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 - Government Operations.
- HR 5196 -- Increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business, and for other purposes. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5197 -- Similar to HR 5135. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/3/59.
- HR 5203 -- Amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the retirement of the public debt by setting aside the first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year for the sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of the public debt. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/3/59 --Government Operations.
- HR 5265 -- Require that at least 50 percent of the passenger and cargo air transportation requirements of the Government of the United States be obtained from civil air operators, and for other purposes. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 3/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce
- HR 5317 -- Similar to HR 5124. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/5/59.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

- \$ 1213 -- Authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 - Interior and Insular Affairs.
- 5 1215 -- Add certain public lands in California to the Pala Indian Reservation, the Pauma Indian Reservation, and the Cleveland National Forest, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior & Insular Affairs.
- S 1217 -- Add certain public domain lands in Nevada to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- \$ 1242 -- Authorize the use of the revolving loan fund for Indians to assist Klamath Indians during the period for terminating Federal supervision. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- \$ 1260 -- Grant minerals, including ail and gas, on certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation, Montana, to certain Indians, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- 267 -- Set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- \$ 1281 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to receive from the Devils Lake
 Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Reservation, North Dakota, a deed conveying certain property on such Reservation to the United States, and for other purpo YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- 5 Con Res 12 -- Restate Federal responsibility toward Indians and the Federal Government's relation with Indian tribes or groups. MURRAY (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 5128 -- Amend section 27 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5134 -- Authorize a per capita payment to enroll members of the confederated tribes and bands of the Yakima Indian Nation. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5145 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Indian tribes on the Fort Belknap Reservation, and to provide that such lands shall become part of
- such reservation. METCALF (D Mont.) 3/2/59 Interior and Insular Affairs.

 HR 5210 Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to permit the Board to use its discretion in the case of the requirement relating to the serv ing of beer at public tables. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 3/3/59 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 5244 -- Amend the act approved April 11, 1956, to extend the jurisdiction of the domestic Relations Branch of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia to cover the adjudication of the interests of husband and wife, of personal and real property in the District of Columbia. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 3/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- id section 249 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as amended. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 3/4/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H Con Res 92 Express sense of Congress that H Con Res 108, dated Aug. 1, 1953 (83d Cong.) be interpreted as stating an objective, not an immediate goal, as it per-tains to Indian "termination" of relations with the Government. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 93 Restate Federal responsibility toward Indians and the Federal Gov-ernment's relations with Indian tribes and groups. METCALF (D Mont.) 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- 5 1231 -- Prescribe the procedure of courts of the United States in the issuance of innations and the punishment of disabedience thereof, and for other purposes. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 3/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- 5 1263 -- Extend certain privileges and immunities to judges of the International Court of Justice. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/5/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- 5 1273 -- Amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the United States Labor Court, and for other purposes. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

 5 1274 -- Amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Proced-
- ure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the United States Tax Court,
- and for other purposes. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

 S 1275 -- Amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the United States Trade Court, and for other purposes. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- 5 1279 Provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Massachusetts. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) 3/5/59 Judiciary.
- \$ 1292 -- Prohibit eavesdropping under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

 KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1299 -- Protect the effectiveness of State antisubversive laws against unintended
- Federal preemption. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

 5 1300 -- Define the term "organize" as used in the Smith Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1305 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 5115 -- Guarantee the right of trial by jury in certain contempt cases in U. S. courts and to restrict citations for contempt to proceedings involving persons having actual notice of terms of writ, order, rule, decree, or command of the court, and for other purposes. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 3/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5213 -- Provide for the assessment of costs against the United States in the case entitled "United States v. Fallbrook Public Utility District". SAUND (D Calif.) --3/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5257 -- Amend section 1915 of title 28, United States Code, relating to proceed-
- ings in forma pauperis. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 3/4/59 -- Judiciary.

 HR 5322 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes. POFF (R Va.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

 HR 5324 -- Incorporate the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5336 -- Amend title 28 of the United States Code to increase the limit for administrative adjustment of claims against the United States under the tort claims procedure to \$2,500. FORD (R Mich.) -- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5348 -- Incorporate the U.S. Civil Defense Council. THOMPSON (D N. J.) --3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 1212 -- Revise the boundaries of Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 --Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1214 -- Amend the Act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), relating to the establishment of the De Sata National Memorial, in the State of Florida. MURRAY (D
- Mont.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

 S 1216 -- Approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

 18 -- Amend the Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086, 43 U.S.C., sec. 36b),
- entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey". MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

\$ 1219 -- Extend the leasing provisions of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1954 (68 Stat. 173; 43 U. S. C., secs. 869–869–3), to certain lands in Oregon, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) --3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

\$ 1221 -- Amend the act authorizing the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Oregon, in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) --

3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

\$ 1226 — Provide for the construction of the Knowles Dam project on the Flathead
River in the State of Montana for the protection and development of the Flathead
and Columbia River Basins; promote the agricultural and industrial development primarily of the State of Montana, but also of downstream areas; improve navi-ability and assist flood control on the Flathead and Columbia Rivers; provide for the national defense and welfare by advancing the integrated comprehensive development of the water resources of the Pacific Northwest, and for related purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

\$ 1245 -- Promote mining and development research for beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum from domestic mines. MORSE (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/2/59 --

Interior and Insular Affairs.

\$ 1249 -- Permit use of appropriated funds in purchasing land in connection with the Antietam battlefield site. BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

and insular Actors.

1257 — Grant the consent and approval of Congress to the Wabash Valley Compact, and for related purposes. HARTKE (D Ind.), Capehart (R Ind.), Douglas (D III.), Dirksen (R III.) — 3/5/59 — Judiciary.

1258 — Re the relief of the State of Louisiana. ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.)

-- 3/5/59 -- Judiciary.

S 1261 -- Provide for the enlargement of the Antietam National Cemetery at Sharps-burg, Md. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs. S 1262 -- Direct the Secretary of Interior to establish a research program in order to

determine means of improving conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5 1264 -- Amend act providing for a program to eradicate the dogfish shark on the Pacific coast in order to expand such program. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -

3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Com

- S 1266 -- Provide for the amendment of title 23, section 131, of the United States Code (sec. 122 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958), to clarify the said section with relation to municipalities and areas zoned under the laws of the States, and to recognize the laws of the States relating thereto. KERR (D Okla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- 3/5/59
- S 1268 -- Provide for notice to States owning surface of lands in which minerals an reserved to Federal Government of proposals to lease such minerals. McNAMA-RA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1272 -- Provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1285 -- Provide for the preservation and development of the domestic fluorspar in-ALLOTT (R Colo.), Murray (D Mont.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dirksen (R III.), Gruening (D Alaska), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah) -- 3/5/59 --Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 5098 -- Provide for the application and disposition of net revenues from the power development on the Grand Valley Federal reclamation project, Colorado. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs. HR 5114 -- Provide for the construction of a new Federal building in Newman, Ga.

FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 3/2/59 -- Public Works.

HR 5119 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and carry out an emergency program for the eradication of starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 5126 -- Provide for the construction of a new Federal building in Gainesville,
Fla. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/59 -- Public Works.

HR 5127 -- Provide for the construction of a new Federal post office building in Palatka, Fla. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/59 -- Public Works.

HR 5131 -- Provide for the establishment by the Secretary of the Interior of a Pacific Northwest account, and for other purposes. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/2/59 --Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5138 -- Extend the grounds of the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington National

Cemetery. BROYHILL (R Va.) - 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs. HR 5144 -- Provide for the construction of the Knowles Dam project on the Flathea River in the State of Montana for the protection and development of the Flathead and Columbia River Basins; promote agricultural and industrial development primarily of the State of Montana, but also of downstream areas; improve navigability and assist flood control on the Flathead and Columbia Rivers; provide for national defense and welfare by advancing the integrated comprehensive development of the water resources of the Pacific Northwest, and for other purposes. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5146 -- Amend title 23 of the United States Code in order to incre authorized for bridges over Federal dams. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59 --

Public Works.

HR 5148 -- Provide for the removal of the James A. Garfield Monument from its present location, and for other purposes. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 3/2/59 --House Administration.

HR 5165 -- Amend Public Law 455 approved March 29, 1956, HR 6309, authorizing the construction of the Mississippi River-Gulf autlet. BOGGS (D La.) - 3/3/59 -- Public Works.

HR 5194 — Establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and to provide for the administration and maintenance of a parkway, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes. FOLEY (D Md.) — 3/3/59 — Interior and nsular Affairs.

HR 5205 -- Similar to HR 5165. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/3/59.

- HR 5235 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery on or near the site of the Wounded Knee Battlefield, S. D. BERRY (R. S. D.) -- 3/4/59 -- Interior
- HR 5242 Authorize the construction of a Federal office building in Cleveland, Ohio, and for other purposes. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) 3/4/59 Public Works. HR 5262 Revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument,
- Ariz., and for other purposes. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/4/59 -- Interior at Insular Affairs.
- Hazara Artairs.

 HR 5270 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City, Utah, all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands located in Salt Lake County, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 3/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5271 -- Similar to HR 5119. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/4/59.

HR 531 - Provide for the preservation and development of the domestic fluorspar industry. ASPINALL (D Colo.) - 3/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5332 -- Similar to HR 5331. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/5/59.
 HR 5335 -- Similar to HR 5331. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 3/5/59.

HR 5344 — Establish the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park and provide for the administration and maintenance of a parkway, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes. LANKFORD (D Md.) — 3/5/59 — Interior nd Insular Affairs.

HR 5347 -- Similar to HR 5331. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 3/5/59.

HR 5349 -- Provide for the conveyance to Orange County, Calif., of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property situated in ange County, Calif. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/5/59 -- Public Works

H J Res 280 -- Consent to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Res 188 -- Postpone the consummation of a TVA contract to an English firm.

CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/2/59 -- Public Works. H Res 193 -- Re TVA contracts. MILLIKEN (R Pa.) -- 3/3/59 -- Public Works.

Res 195 -- Authorize investigation of the effect of imports of fresh fruits and vegetables on Imperial, Coachella, Palo Verde Valleys and other southern Cali-fornia area growers. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENIATE

S 1250 -- Amend the Act of July 28, 1916, to provide procedures for the adjustn of rates or compensation to be paid to carriers for the transportation of mail. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

5 1251 — Provide for the transportation of mail by common carriers. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) — 3/5/59 — Post Office and Civil Service.
5 1252 — Provide for the training of postmasters under the Government Employees Training Act. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) — 3/5/59 — Post Office and Civil

S 1253 — Preserve the rates of basic salary of postal field service employees in certain cases involving reductions in salary standing, and for other purposes. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) — 3/5/59 — Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1254 — Clarify and make uniform certain provisions of the law re special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials, and for other purposes.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) — 3/5/59 — Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1255 — Provide, in the event of an emergency evacuation, certain authority re the pay of civilian officers and employees on duty outside the United States or at other places designated by the President. JOHNSTON (D.S.C.) (by request) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- Provide for the equitable adjustment of postal rates, and for other purposes NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

\$ 1306 -- Readjust the size and weight limitations on fourth-class mail matters.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 5111 -- Grant to persons in the classified (competitive) civil service the right to a hearing before removal or suspension, and the right to a judicial review of a removal or suspension. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 5192 -- Amend section 703 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re longevity step increases. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service

HR 5198 -- Establish a system for the classification and con pensation of scientific and professional positions in the Federal Government, and for other purposes. GUB-SER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

SER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

NR 5211 -- Amend the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to grant certain increases in compensation to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees, bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and for other purposes. POLK (D Ohio) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

Bills - 7

- HR 5212 -- Revise the minimum charge on pieces of mail of odd sizes and shapes.
 REES (R Kan.) -- 3/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- 5259 -- Provide certain employment preference for Government employees dis-abled in line of duty. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil HR 5259 -- Provide certain employment preference for Governme Service.
- HR 5263 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of compensation employees of the postal field service, and for other purposes. WAMPLER (D
- Ind.) -- 3/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service. HR 5302 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/5/59 --Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5328 -- Amend the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to grant certain increases in compensation to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees, bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and for other purposes. STAGGERS (D.W.Va.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5337 -- Amend section 401 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, with respect to salaries of certain postal transportation service substitutes. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2-1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office
- HR 5342 Create a presumption that certain impairment of health caused by hyper-tension or heart disease of a Federal or District of Columbia employee is incurred in line of duty for purposes of certain retirement and disability compensation laws or systems. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil
- HR 5346 -- Amend Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to extend to employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees the salary increase benefits provided by such act. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/5/59
 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENIATE

\$ 1269 -- Authorize construction by the Maritime Administration of 30 merchant vessels of appropriate types. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign

HOUSE

- HR 5103 -- Repeal the act requiring the filing of certain information with respect to trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5175 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5184 -- Amend the antitrust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5237 -- Amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 3/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

 HR 5252 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights
- in the distribution of merchandise identified by a trademark, brand, or trade
- name. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce. HR 5254 -- Prohibit charging of a fee to view telecasts in private homes. MORRI-SON (D La.) -- 3/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5309 -- Amend part I of the Federal Power Act. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/5/59 --Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 94 -- Favor operation of very high frequency television booster or repeater stations under certain conditions. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- 5 1230 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt a corporation from the corporate income tax where its operations are carried on in an economically depressed area and provide employment for a specified minimum number of perns in that area. BYRD (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.) -- 3/2/59 -- Finance.
- 5 1293 -- Provide a temporary 1-1/2-cent increase in the tax on gasoline and the tax on diesel fuel and special motor fuels used in highway vehicles. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.
- \$ 1294 --- Reduce the rate of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells from percent to 15 percent. NEUBERGER (D Cre.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.
 \$ 1296 --- Reimpose the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 effective for taxable e depletion for oil and gas wells from 27-1/2
- ding after June 30, 1959, and beginning before July 1, 1961. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.

- S 1308 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow a deduction from gross income for funeral expenses and for all medical expenses incurred in an individual's last illness. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.
- 5 1309 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 3/5/59 -- Finance.

- HR 5096 -- Amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re interest on ertain governmental obligations, and section 10 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, re annual contributions in assistance of low-rent housing. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means-
- HR 5102 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow a deduction for certain expenses incurred by a taxpayer for the care of his children while his wife is physically or mentally incapable of caring for such children. CURTIS (R Ma.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5108 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt a corporation from the corporate income tax where its operations are carried on in an economically depressed area and provide employment for a specified minimum number of perns in that area. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means
- HR 5109 Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5110 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facili-ties. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5116 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to in-
- clude wholesale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline, and for other purposes. FLYNT (D Ga.) --3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5118 -- Similar to HR 5109. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59. HR 5120 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income
- tax for contributions to educational institutions and taxes paid for school purposes. GRANT (D Alg.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- Regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by amending section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. HUDDLES-TON (D Ala.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means
- HR 5122 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain insurance agents shall be treated as outside salesmen for purposes of computing ad-
- justed gross income. IKARD (D Exass -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.

 HR 5123 -- Extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years, provide additional factors to be considered in determining excessive profits, permit appeals from decisions of the Tax Court in renegotiation cases, provide for reports to Congress, and for other purposes. KING (D Calif.) -3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5125 -- Similar to HR 5109. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 3/2/59. HR 5130 -- Regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by amending section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. OLIVER (D
- Maine) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5133 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is 65 years of age or over. SANTANGELO (D N. Y.) -- 3/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5141 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer who resides in an economically depressed area to deduct as a trade or business expense his traveling expenses incurred in seeking and performing employment or self-employment outside such area. FLOOD (D Pa.) — 3/2/59 — Ways and Means-HR 5164 — 5 millar to HR 5096. ALGR (R Texos) — 3/3/59. HR 5174 — Similar to HR 5096. HERLONG (D Fla.) — 3/3/59.
- HR 5177 -- Terminate the retailers and manufacturers excise taxes (other than taxes for the highway trust fund and taxes for fish and wildlife purposes) and the excise taxes on facilities and services. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and
- HR 5193 -- Amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain expenditures incurred in connection with measures submitted to the electorate shall be allowed as business deductions. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 3/3/59 --Ways and Means
- HR 5199 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that food and non alcoholic beverages served at a roof garden, cabaret, or other similar place shall not be subject to the cabaret tax. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and
- HR 5204 -- Equalize taxation and provide revenue. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 3/3/59 --Ways and Mea
- HR 5206 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to reduce to 5 percent the facturers excise tax on self contained air-conditioning units. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means
- HR 5207 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to 1954 with respect to the basis (for determining gain or loss) of property acquired from a decedent. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5208 -- Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving picture theater. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5214 -- Similar to HR 5109. SCOTT (D N. C.) -- 3/3/59. HR 5215 -- Similar to HR 5130. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 3/3/59.
- HR 5220 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues for nonprofit hunting and fishing clubs. WILLIAMS (D Miss.)
- -- 3/3/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5221 -- Similar to HR 5130. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 3/3/59.
- HR 5251 -- Amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain expenditures incurred in connection with measures submitted to the electorate shall be allowed as business deductions. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/4/59 --Ways and Means.

HR 5256 -- Similar to HR 5109. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 3/4/59. HR 5261 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same trea for prepaid dues income received by a nonprofit motor club as is provided for prepaid subscription income. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/4/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5267 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax certain amounts received under Government contract for basic or supporting scientific research. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/4/59 -- Ways and Means. HR 5307 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for in-

come-tox purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work. DWYER (R. N. J.) — 3/5/59 — Ways and Means.

HR 5320 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make it clear that the tax on transportation of persons does not apply to ferry service provided by State-operated ferryboats. PELLY (R Wash.) — 3/5/59 — Ways and Means.

HR 5326 — Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an accelerated ame tization deduction for facilities devoted to the conduct of aeronautical and space activities. SIMPSON (R Pa.) — 3/5/59 — Ways and Means.

HR 5327 -- Amend section 1371 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit stock of a TR 5327 — Amend section 13/1 of Internal Revenue Cade or 1704 to permit stock or a small business corporation which is owned by a business and not wife to be treated as owned by a single shareholder for purposes of determining the number of shareholders of such corporation. SMITH (R Calif.) — 3/5/59 — Ways and Means.
HR 5333 — Amend section 13/2 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the

period for the making of an election as a small business corporation, and for

other purposes. BOSCH (R.N.Y.) -- 3/5/59 -- Visus and Means.

HR 5343 -- Amend the Internal Pannue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on lacrosse sticks. LANKFORD (D.Md.) -- 3/5/59 -- Ways and

(Continued from p. 403)

WHAT KIND OF WAR?

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, in answer to earlier questions, you seemed to have ruled out the possibility of a ground war in Central Europe. You also said, I believe, that nuclear war doesn't free anyone. Is there, therefore, an in-between response that we could make in the event that the Russians really started trouble over Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think we might as well understand this -- might as well all of us understand this; I didn't say that nuclear war is a complete impossibility. I said it couldn't, as I see it, free anything. Destruction is not a good police force. You don't throw hand grenades around streets to police the streets so

that people won't be molested by thugs. Well, now, this is exactly the way that you have to look at nuclear war, or any other. Indeed, even in the bombing at the -- of the, you might say, relatively moderate type that we had in World War II, we destroyed cities, but not to compel anything except the

enemy to allow our ground forces to move forward. And, I must say, to use that kind of a nuclear war as a general thing looks to me a self-defeating thing for all of us, because after with that kind of release of nuclear explosions around this world -- of the numbers of hundreds -- I don't know what it would do to the world, and particularly the Northern Hemisphere; and I don't think anybody else does,

But I know it would be quite serious.

Therefore, we have got to stand right ready and say, "We will do what is necessary to protect ourselves, but we are never going to back up on our rights and our responsibilities."

Q. ARROWSMITH: Thank you, Mr. President.

Capitol Briefs

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Labor and Commerce Departments March 11 reported that both employment and unemployment rose slightly between mid-January and mid-February, but the changes were so small as to be within the realm of possible error. The report estimated February employment at 62,722,000 -- up 16,000 from January. It calculated unemployment at 4,749,000 -- up 25,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 6.1 percent, compared with 6 percent in January, The report said recovery from recession peaks of unemployment had been "largely compressed into a short span of months" in the second half of 1958 and that there had been "little change since November except for seasonal fluctuations." (Weekly Report p. 281)

DISCOUNT RATE

The Federal Reserve Board March 5 approved an increase from 2.5 percent to 3 percent in the discount rate for Federal Reserve banks in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Dallas. The rate, last increased in October 1958, is the interest levied by Federal Reserve banks on loans to member banks; an increase normally spreads throughout the 12-bank Federal Reserve Sys-

NATURAL GAS BILL

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said March 6 that his bill (HR 366) to free natural gas producers from public utility regulation would not be considered by his Committee "unless conditions change," (Weekly Report p. 121)

BRICKER AMENDMENT REINTRODUCED

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R III.) March 5 introduced a measure (S J Res 65) that would amend the Constitution to limit the impact of treaties on domestic law. Originally sponsored by former Sen, John W. Bricker (R Ohio 1947-59), the constitutional amendment would provide that a "provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." (1956 Almanac p. 483)

OMNIBUS FUNDS BILL

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) March 11 introduced a new version of his resolution calling for a single-package appropriations bill. The 1959 resolution (S Con Res 16), which was cosponsored by 31 other Senators, also would require annual spending ceilings on each item in the omnibus bill. Byrd said his new proposal would "recapture" control of spending by Congress by requiring: that all spending authority be put under jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committees; that all spending authority be included in one bill except for supplemental increases required to meet emergencies; that annual expenditure limitations be placed on each item in these bills; and that the latest revenue estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury be inserted in the omnibus bill at each stage of its legislative consideration. Congress tried the single-package appropriations bill, without limits on Federal spending, in 1950 but reverted to the piecemeal method in subsequent years. In 1953 the Senate adopted a resolution calling for a return to the omnibus approach. This measure, which did contain an expenditure limitation, was not acted on by the House, (1950 Almanac p. 113; 1953 Almanac p. 173)

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court March 9, in the Emanuel Brown case, held unanimously that provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act permitting compulsion of testimony from witnesses, in return for immunity from prosecution, applied not only in Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings but also in grand jury investigations. However, the Court divided 5-4 in sustaining the use of summary contempt procedures by a Federal court judge to convict Brown of contempt of court when Brown, after refusing to answer grand jury questions, also refused to answer the same questions when posed by the judge. In another case (Oliphant case), the Court refused, in view of the "abstract context" in which the issues were raised, to review a lower court finding that Negroes had no constitutional right to membership in "white only" labor unions.

PARTY SPLIT MARKS CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMIC REPORT

The tendency of Democrats and Republicans to take sharply opposing positions on public issues as the 1960 election approaches was forcefully illustrated March 9 when the Joint Economic Committee, for the first time in recent years, split openly along party lines in its annual task of appraising the President's Economic Report, transmitted to Congress Jan. 20, (Weekly Report p. 96)

Nothing like complete harmony has prevailed in the past, to be sure. The Committee's 1957 report, for example, was accompanied by 20 pages of "supplemental views" and dissents by individual members of the Committee, now made up of eight Senators and eight Representatives with a majority of 10 Democrats. In 1958, the Committee achieved a semblance of unity, despite the divisive pressures of the recession, by confining its report to a brief, general statement supporting the Administration's "go slow" approach to tax cuts. Only Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D III.) found it "necessary to register a vigorous dissent."

With the advent of the 86th Congress in January, Douglas succeeded Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) as chairman. The March 9 report (S Rept 98) reflected, therefore, the views of Douglas, who was largely responsible for the decision to comment in considerable detail on specific recommendations in the President's budget and Economic Report. That decision, in turn, impelled the Committee's six Republican members to file minority views.

MAJORITY VIEWS

The Democratic majority led off with the assertion that "a more rapid rate of expansion of production and employment is attainable in 1959 than is suggested in the estimates of the actual results for the year" offered by Government witnesses and implied in the budget and Economic Report. To achieve this higher rate, the majority agreed, greater emphasis should be placed on stimulating production and employment than on stabilizing prices —a direct challenge to the Administration's view of inflation as the chief threat to the economy.

Basic points were then elaborated as follows:

• ECONOMIC GROWTH -- "Major emphasis in public policy should also be placed on establishing the conditions for achieving and maintaining a higher rate of growth in total output and productivity than has been realized in recent years." The Soviets were not alone in moving ahead of the U.S. in rate of growth; the nations of Western Europe "have progressed much more rapidly in their growth rates than the United States since 1953."

● MONETARY POLICY -- "The limited expansion of the money supply (since 1954) reflects the efforts on the part of the monetary authorities to check inflationary price developments. Whatever the appropriateness of monetary and credit restraint in the period 1955-57, there appears to be little occasion in 1959 for comparable severity. On the contrary, a rigid continuation of the present degree of restraint may well increase materially the difficulties in achieving prompt and full economic recovery."

● TAX REFORM -- Endorsing "a start now on constructive reform of the Federal tax system," the majority

also seconded the President's request for another year's postponement in scheduled reductions of the corporate income and certain excise tax rates. It added, however, that "a good case can be made for the repeal or reduction of a number of specific excise taxes,"

● PRESIDENT'S BUDGET -- The balance of \$77 billion struck by the President was of less importance, in the majority's view, than the proper discharge of Federal responsibilities at home and abroad. "The budget can be revised and the list of priorities changed by the Congress. Sound budget policy may well call for expanding some Federal activities and contracting others, and this should not be labeled fiscal irresponsibility."

◆ AID TO EDUCATION -- "It is difficult to see what considerations should preclude extensive Federal assistance to the states and localities to overcome our educational deficits, including the shortage of 140,000 class-

● NATURAL RESOURCES -- The Administration's ban on new starts was characterized as "fiscally irresponsible" and based on "narrow budget-balancing considerations." The majority endorsed expansion of "sound natural resource and public works projects in areas of high and persistent unemployment."

MINORITY VIEWS

The Republican minority deplored the "partisan political tone" of the majority report. Its principal economic criticism, however, was directed at the report's de-emphasis of price stability and the dangers of inflation. Saying that one of the Government's most important contributions to economic growth would be "to stop the continuing erosion of the value of our money," the minority said:

"Stabilizing the price level and insuring the soundness of the dollar, therefore, is not an alternative objective to achieving a high rate of economic growth. On the contrary, it is a basic requisite for continuing growth without violent swings in the level of employment in a free economy,"

The minority then took issue with the report's 'cursory and confused treatment of the broad problems of fiscal and monetary policy,' and with most of its discussion of specific areas of legislation. The Republicans concluded by endorsing the President's program, as set forth in the Economic Report.

In a set of "additional views", Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) made it clear that he was as much in agreement with the Democrats on some points, as with his fellow Republicans on others. There was evidence of dissent within the majority, as well: Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) objected to the report's "blanket conclusions" respecting the specifics of legislation.

The party-line split was nevertheless pronounced and unmistakable. It foreshadowed something less than unanimity in the Committee's forthcoming "impartial study" of the economy, which Sen. Douglas defined as "an attempt to reconcile" the conflicting goals of maximum production and employment, on the one hand, and a stable price level on the other.

KENNEDY BRIBE REPORT

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field March 10 voted against making a public investigation of alleged bribe offers to its chief counsel, Robert F. Kennedy.

Kennedy, in reply to a question at a press conference in Milwaukee March 6, said several labor and management witnesses before the Committee had promised political support of his brother, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), in return for a softening of the Committee's investigation of the witnesses. Sen, Kennedy, himself a Committee member, is regarded as a leading Democratic Presidential possibility.

The Committee March 10 decided not to pursue the matter, or to identify or recall the witnesses, after a closed-session meeting at which the chief counsel detailed the alleged bribe offers and the Committee listened to a recording of the March 6 interview at which Kennedy first

disclosed the offers.

Following the meeting, Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Vice Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said they believed too much had been made of an apparently rather casual remark. Mundt earlier had demanded a full investigation.

However, the Committee by unanimous vote ordered all staff members in the future to report any bribe offers immediately. The offers described by Kennedy March 6 were not reported to the Committee until the March 10 meeting. In a public statement March 10, the

Committee said in part:

'The Committee called on the chief counsel to report fully on each of the four cases that he told the Committee involved threats or offers of deals for political support. It was developed that in each case witnesses were called before the Committee and fully interrogated with regard to the matter the Committee was then investigating.... The Committee believes no good purpose would be served by resummoning the witnesses involved, and that the reported incidents did not have the significance indicated by the news reports...of the Milwaukee meeting."

HEALTH FOR PEACE

The "Health for Peace Act" (S J Res 41), introduced Feb. 2 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 58 co-sponsors, March 10 received only limited endorsement from the Administration. The act, which calls for international cooperation in all phases of medical research to combat physical and mental diseases, was endorsed by leading doctors and the American Medical Assn. during hearings before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee

Feb. 24-27, March 4 and March 10,

Formally titled the International Health and Medical Research Act of 1959, S J Res 41 would establish a National Institute for International Medical Research in the National Institutes of Health, and a National Advisory Council for International Medical Research in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, The HEW Secretary would be given authority for carrying out the programs, and an annual appropriation of up to \$50 million would be authorized. The money would be used to finance medical research and the training of researchers in the U.S. and overseas. (Weekly Report p. 226)

The Administration was scheduled to make known its stand March 4, but a postponement was requested by HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming, and there were unofficial

reports that the Budget Bureau objected to the \$50 million authorization. These reports were apparently substantiated by Flemming's March 10 testimony. He proposed dropping the \$50 million authorization in favor of an "open authorization, with Congress paying whatever costs were necessary. Flemming said a specific \$50 million authorization might create false hopes that the full sum would actually be appropriated each year. He proposed that the funds go to the President as part of the special assistance section of the Mutual Security appropriation. Flemming said basic authority for the program should be vested in the President, not in HEW, since foreign policy was involved. He also said creation of a new NIH institute would "introduce undue rigidity into the structure of the program," and that some other administrative pattern might be more desirable. Flemming said the Administration was "in accord with the purposes and objectives of this bill."

Hill and other backers of S J Res 41 were adamant, however, and Hill said it was a "matter of scientist-toscientist, not government-to-government." He said he would "do everything in my power to make certain the

institute (NIH) stays right in the bill.'

Among those endorsing S J Res 41 were: Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston, Mass., heart specialist; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, chairman of the rehabilitation department of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, president of the AMA; and Gen. Omar Bradley, representing a citizens' Committee on Health for Peace.

Advocating beginning the program on a small scale was John T. Conner, president of Merck & Co., New Jersey drug manufacturing firm. He said the United States was "way ahead of the Russians" in pharmaceutical and chemical industry resources, and should not "lightly"

trade them away.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations, Special Subcommittee on Deficiencies.

ACTION -- March 10 reversed an earlier, tentative cut of \$175 million from the \$225 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental funds requested for the Development Loan Fund, and approved \$100 million for the fund. Subcommittee members attributed their action to "Administration pressure." The request for the funds was included in the President's Feb. 11 supplemental requests for \$2.4 billion for fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 322)

It was disclosed that the Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Albert Thomas (D Texas), first had voted \$150 million for the fund, but then took another vote and approved only \$50 million. The group's March 10 action was subject to approval by the full Committee. The Development Loan Fund is a part of the Mutual Security

Program, and makes overseas loans.

Rep. Otto Passman (D La.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee, March 8 said he would like to see at least as big a slash in Mutual Security Program funds in 1959 as there was in 1958, when Congress voted \$3.3 billion -- \$652 million less than the President sought, (1958 Almanac p. 188)

The House Foreign Affairs Committee set March 16 for the beginning of hearings on the President's fiscal 1960 Mutual Security requests, and Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) March 8 said the President would have to make a strong showing to stave off Congressional cuts.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- March 11 voted 9-6 to report \$ 722, authorizing \$389.5 million for redevelopment of chronically depressed areas. The bill would provide \$300 million in revolving funds for loans to private firms and public agencies for business redevelopment activities. It also would authorize a one-year, \$75-million program of Federal grants to needy areas, \$10 million for subsistence payments for vocational retraining and \$4.5 million for technical assistance. President Eisenhower pocketvetoed a similar bill in 1958. A rival 1959 Administration bill (\$ 1064) would have provided \$53 million. (1958 Almanac p. 147; Weekly Report p. 362)

Voting in favor of reporting were Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), the sponsor; John J. Sparkman (Ala.); Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), a co-sponsor; William Proxmire (Wis.); Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.); Harrison A. Williams (N.J.) and Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) and Republicans J. Glenn Beall (Md.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.). Voting against reporting were Democrats A. Willis Robertson (Va.), J.W. Fulbright (Ark.) and J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.) and Republicans Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) and Prescott Bush (Conn.).

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 9 -- House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 3 began hearings on House area redevelopment proposals (HR 3505, others).

ANTITRUST ACTIVITIES

The Senate Judiciary Committee and its Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee March 3-6 took action on several of President Eisenhower's Jan. 20 requests for new antitrust law enforcement authority. (For requests, Weekly Report p. 99)

◆ CEASE AND DESIST -- The Committee March 5 reported S 726 (S Rept 83), to make Federal Trade Commission cease and desist orders under the Clayton Antitrust Act final and effective immediately without a court order. Violation would be punishable by \$5,000 fine unless an FTC order was contested in court within 60 days.

● PRE-MERGER NOTIFICATION -- The Subcommittee March 5-6 held hearings on bills (S 442, 1005) to require corporations planning mergers to notify the Government at least 60 days before completion of the merger and to permit the FTC to seek injunctions against such proposed mergers if they tended to create a monopoly or substantially to lessen competition. The Justice Department, supporting the proposals, said it was often unaware of merger plans and could not easily "unscramble" newly merged firms. Opponents, including the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said existing law was sufficient to protect the public interest and the proposed changes would obstruct freedom of enterprise and impede economic growth.

e CIVIL PROCESS -- The Subcommittee March 3 heard Assistant Attorney General Victor R. Hansen in support of proposals (S 716, 1003) permitting the Attorney General to issue a written "civil investigative demand," enforceable by court order, for the production of business records needed by the Government for civil antitrust investigations. Hansen said present methods of obtaining business records for use in preparing civil antitrust suits -- grand jury subpenas and voluntary cooperation -- were inadequate. The FTC, which already has such power, said it was essential for proper preparation of antitrust cases.

TVA REVENUE BONDS

The House Public Works Committee March 11 concluded two days of hearings on bills (HR 3460, 3461) to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell up to \$750 million in revenue bonds to finance expansion of its electric power facilities. (For background, 1957 Almanac p. 629)

In the background were the March 3 statements of Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R III.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), made after a meeting with the President, that Mr. Eisenhower shared their view that TVA should be forced to pay the "going rate of interest," should pay the principal of the Government investment on an annual basis, that a limit should be established on expansion of the TVA service area and that "adequate" control should be established on the issue of TVA revenue bonds, Halleck said Sen. Robert S. Kerr's (D Okla.) bill (S 931), which also permits the \$750 million bond issue, met some but not all of these objectives.

In the Committee testimony, power companies and the National Assn. of Manufacturers opposed the bond issue proposal. The NAM called the proposal a "grand design" to bypass the Appropriations Committees of Congress. Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) said the TVA self-financing plan would end any effective Congressional control of TVA.

G.A. Wessenauer, TVA power manager, said pending bills contained an "ironclad guarantee" that TVA power rates would be set high enough to repay both the bonds issued and the Government investment.

Rep. Carl A. Vinson's (D Ga.) proposal that a provision be inserted in the revenue bill limiting TVA service to the 80,000 square mile area currently served was reportedly endorsed by six Committee members.

MONETARY FUND--WORLD BANK

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 9 and 12 and the House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 1 March 3-6 held hearings on bills (S 1094, HR 4452, 4453) to increase U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund by \$1,375,000,000 and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by \$3,175,-000,000, as requested by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report p. 93, 314).

Agreement on the desirability of the increase was almost unanimous among the witnesses who testified. Some Democratic Committee members, however, notably Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.), questioned Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, chief Administration witness, about the Administration proposal to include the increase in the fiscal 1959 budget, already showing a deficit of over \$10 billion, although the money would not be made available until fiscal 1960. Anderson said it was "of great importance" that "we raise no doubts or problems in the mind of others but say to them simply that we in the United States are immediately putting in our fund with the hope and belief that other countries will do the same with dispatch."

Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon also tes-

Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon also testified for the Administration, citing Turkey as an example of a country whose economy was being saved from inflation through the help of the fund. Favorable testimony or statements also came from House Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.), the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the American Bankers Assn.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- March 8 issued its annual report for 1958, stating it had held nine series of major hearings in 1958 at which 108 open-session witnesses and over half that many closed-session witnesses had testified.

The Committee said the Communist movement in the United States was "more treacherous and, in some respects, a greater menace than ever before," despite its numerical decline, because of its tough organizational structure, its ability to manipulate mass groups of fellowtravelers and dupes, the devotion of hard-core Com-munists and "apathy" and a "softened attitude" on the part of the U.S. public.

The Committee said the U.S. Communist movement had four distinct branches: (1) a traditional illegal, underground apparatus engaged in espionage; (2) a tiny, above-ground "surface" organization that spoke for the party formally in public; (3) a semi-underground organization of rank and file members who met secretly and carried on propaganda as ostensible non-Communists; and (4) a group of key leaders who had gone "deeply underground."

Among the Committee's legislative recommenda-

 A strong passport law to prevent travel by Communists and Communist couriers. (The Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee March 3 made a similar recommendation.)

· A law permitting the states to prosecute individuals

for sedition against the Federal Government.

• Laws making it clear that persons recruiting members for groups advocating forcible overthrow of the Government could be prosecuted under the "organize" clause of the 1940 Smith Act even if they did not participate in the initial organization of the group; and that such advocacy was criminal even if abstract and not aimed at inciting to action.

. Extension of the Federal Security Program to all Government employees, not just those in "sensitive"

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 5 -- Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced seven bills (S 1299-1305) dealing with passports, state sedition laws, the Federal Security Program, advocacy and organizing under the Smith Act and the conduct of aliens. The bills corresponded, to the Un-American Activities Committee recommendations and to recent recommendations of the American Bar Assn. on security problems.

(For 1958 Congressional action on similar proposals, 1958 Almanac p. 287; for ABA recommendations and 1959 Congressional action, Weekly Report p. 341, 376)

PREEMPTION, MALLORY BILLS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No.3. ACTION -- March 5 approved bills affecting the Federal preemption doctrine and the Mallory rule (HR 3. 4957)

Under HR 3, courts would be barred from striking down state laws under the Federal preemption doctrine unless Congress, in passing a law, specified its intention to preempt a given field of legislation or unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between a state and Federal law. The bill also would permit states to enforce their own laws barring sedition against the Federal Government.

Under HR 4957, confessions obtained from Federal criminal suspects in the period between their arrest and arraignment could not be barred as court evidence solely because of delay in arraigning the suspect. The bill also required that such confessions, to be valid, had to be preceded by a police warning to the suspect that he did not have to make a statement and that what he said might be used against him.

Bills similar to HR 3 and HR 4957 passed the House but failed in the Senate in 1958, (1958 Almanac p. 289, 295)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

COMMITTEE -- House Administration,

ACTION -- March 4 reported a revised bill (HR 5045 -- H Rept 149) authorizing each House Member to employ an administrative assistant at a basic annual salary of \$7,500, prohibiting the assistants from being on more than one House payroll and establishing a simplified payroll system calculated in multiples of \$50, instead of \$5. The bill enlarged upon an earlier bill (HR 4521 -- H Rept 40). reported Feb. 19, which did not include the dual employment ban or the payroll system clarification. Under both bills, the administrative assistant's gross salary could total \$14,000. Both the first and revised bills would increase from eight to nine the maximum number of clerks that could be employed in a Member's office, except for Members with constituencies over 500,000, where the number would be increased from nine to 10. (Weekly Report p. 332)

The report said the dual employment ban was included because, under existing law, an employee could appear "on as many as 400 payrolls at a basic salary of \$5 per annum each," and gross a total of \$309,892 per year. Of the payroll clarification, the report said the present system meant there were 20 salary steps per \$100 of basic pay, resulting in "an extremely wide range of salaries with a proportionately large volume of bookkeeping" The new system would carry only two salary

steps per \$100 basic pay, the report said.

Revisions in the bill reportedly were prompted by recent allegations of Congressional nepotism in the House.

(Weekly Report p. 375)

In 1958, the Committee reported an administrative assistants bill which would have resulted in a \$14,162 maximum annual salary, but the measure received no action. (1958 Weekly Report p. 722)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 12 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 5640) providing for a partial extension of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (PL 441, 85th Congress). Under PL 441, persons who had exhausted regular state unemployment benefits could receive up to 50 percent additional payments if they remained unemployed. Money for the program, scheduled to expire April 1, 1959, was provided by Federal loans to the states. (1958 Almanac p. 153)

HR 5640 would permit persons who had exhausted regular benefits and had applied for the special additional benefits by April 1 to continue receiving the additional benefits through June 30 or as long as they ran under state law, whichever was sooner. In all other respects, the program would expire as scheduled April 1.

The Committee March 10 said it would start hearings April 7 on unemployment compensation law in general.

Hawaii Statehood Bill Sent to President Eisenhower After House Passes Measure on 323-89 Roll-Call Vote; Rule Adopted, 338-69

- 5. H Res 205. Open rule providing for House consideration of a bill (HR 4221) to admit Hawaii to statehood. Adopted 338-69 (D 215-48; R 123-21), March 11, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 387)
- S 50. Passage of the Senate version of the Hawaii statehood bill. Passed 323-89 (D 203-65; R 120-24), March 12, 1959.
 A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	TOTA	L		DEMOCE	ATIC		REPUBLICAN								
Vote No.	5	6	Vote No.	5	6	Vote No.	5	6							
Yea	338	323	Yea	215	203	Yea	123	120							
Nay	69	89	Nay	48	65	Nay	21	24							

	5	6		5	6		5	6	- KEY	- 1	
ALABAMA			25 Kasem	Y	Y	IDAHO					
3 Andrews	N	N	17 King	Ý	Ý		Y	Y	Y Record Vote For (ye	a).	
1 Boykin	X	Y	26 Roosevelt	Ý	Ý	2 Budge	Ÿ	Ý	✓ Paired For.	_	
7 Elliott	x	N	21 Hiestand	N	Ý	ILLINOIS	•	•	‡ Announced For, CQ		
2 Grant	Ñ	N	22 Holt	Y	Ÿ		Y	Y	N Record Vote Agains	t (nay).	
9 Huddleston	N	N	18 Hosmer	Ý	Ý	21 Mack	Y	Ý	X Paired Against.		
8 Jones	N	N	16 lackson	?	Ý	24 Price	,	Ý	- Announced Against,		
5 Rains	N	N	24 Lipscomb	Ý	Ý	23 Shipley	Y	Ý	? Absent, General Pa		nt," Did
			15 McDonough	Ý	Ý	23 Shipley		N	not announce or ansi	wer Poll.	
4 Roberts	N	N	20 Smith	Ÿ	Y	16 Allen 17 Arends	4	Y			
6 Selden	N	N		Y	Y	17 Arends	Y				
ALASKA			COLORADO				1	Y			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	14 Hoffman	N	N		5	6
ARIZONA			2 Johnson	Y	Y	15 Mason	N	N		_	-
2 Udall	Y	Y	1 Rogers	Y	Y	18 Michel	4	Y			
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	20 Simpson		Y	IOWA		
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT				1	Y	4 Carter	Y	Y
5 Alford	N	N	2 Bowles	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County			6 Coad	Y	Y
1 Gathings	N	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	12 Boyle		Y	5 Smith	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	3 Giaimo	Y	Y		1	Y	2 Wolf	Y	Y
2 Mills	Ý	N	4 Irwin	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski Y	1	Y	3 Gross	Y	Y
ó Norrell	N	N	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	7 Libonati Y		Y	8 Hoeven	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	Y	3 Murphy Y		Y	7 lensen	Ý	Y
CALIFORNIA	•	14	DELAWARE			6 O'Brien Y	1	Ý	1 Schwengel	Ý	Ý
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	2 O'Hara Y		Ý	KANSAS		
14 Hagen	Ý	Ý	FLORIDA		•	11 Pucinski Y		Ý	5 Breeding	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski Y		Ý	2 George	Y	Ý
11 McFall			4 Fascell	Ý	Ý	9 Yates Y		Ý	3 Hargis	Ý	?
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	7 Haley	N	N	13 Church		Ý	1 Avery	Ý	Ý
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	10 Collier Y		Ý	4 Rees	Ý	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Ý	N	4 Derwinski Y		Ý	6 Smith	Ň	N
	Y	Y					1	Υ	KENTUCKY	N	N
29 Saund	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y.	Y	INDIANA			3 Burke		2.4
5 Shelley	Y	Y	3 Sikes	N	N	11 Barr Y		Y		Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	3 Brademas Y	,	Y	4 Chelf	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	GEORGIA			8 Denton		3	2 Natcher	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	N	10 Harmon Y		Y	7 Perkins	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	10 Brown	N	N	9 Hogan Y	1	Y	5 Spence	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	5 Davis	N	N	9 Hogan Y 1 Madden Y	1	Y	1 Stubblefield	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Ý	4 Flynt	N	N	5 Roush Y	1	Y	6 Watts	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	Ý	3 Forrester	N	N	6 Wampler Y	1	Y	8 Siler	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Ÿ	9 Landrum	N	X	4 Adair Y		Ý	LOUISIANA		
9 Younger	v	Ý	7 Mitchell	Y	Y	7 Bray Y		Ý	2 Boggs	Y	Y
os Angeles County			2 Pilcher	N	N	2 Halleck Y		Ý	4 Brooks	×	N
23 Dovle	Y	Y	1 Preston	N	N				1 Hebert	Ŷ	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	6 Vinson	N	N				8 McSween	Ý	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 5 through 6. (Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 9, 11.)

	5	6		5	6		5	6		5	6
6 Morrison	J	1	NEBRASKA			7 Lennon	N	N	6 McMillan	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Ý	3 Brock	Y	Y	5 Scott	N	Y	2 Riley	N	N
7 Thompson	X	X	4 McGinley	Y6	Y	11 Whitener	Y	Y	1 Rivers	N	Y
3 Willis	X	X	2 Cunningham	Y	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE			1 Weaver	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			1 McGovern	Y	Y
2 Coffin	Y	Y	NEVADA			AL Burdick	Y	Y	2 Berry	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	AL Baring	Y	Υ .	AL Short	Y	N	TENNESSEE		
3 McIntire	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass	Y	Y
MARYLAND			2 Bass	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	Y	9 Davis	Y	Y
2 Brewster	Y	Y	1 Merrow	Y	Y	11 Cook	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY			20 Feighan	Y	Y	4 Evins	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	18 Hays 19 Kirwan	Y	Y	3 Frazier	N	N
7 Friedel	Y	Y	14 Daniels 13 Gallagher	Y	Y	17 Levering	Y	Y	5 Loser	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	13 Gallagher 10 Rodino	Y	Y	10 Moeller	Y	Y	7 Murray	N	N
1 Johnson 5 Lankford	Y	Y	4 Thompson	Y	Y	6 Polk	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS	1	1	3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	21 Vanik	N	N	1 Reece	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	v/	1 Cabill	Y		14 Ayres	Y		TEXAS	~	
13 Burke		Y	8 Canfield		Y	13 Baumbart	T.	Y	3 Beckworth	Y .	Y
	Y	Y		Y	Y	8 Betts	Y	Y	2 Brooks	Y	N
4 Donohue 7 Lane	Y	Y	6 Dwyer 5 Frelingbuysen	Y,	?	22 Bolton	Y Y	Y	17 Burleson	N	N
7 Lane 8 Macdonald	Y	Å	2 Glenn	V	· ·	16 Bow		3	22 Casey	Y	N
12 McCormack	Y	Y.	9 Osmers	٧,	Y	7 Brown	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	N	N
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	12 Wallbauser	V	Y	12 Devine	Y	Y	21 Fisher	N	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	7 Widnall	Y	Y	15 Henderson		Y	13 Ikard	Y	N
6 Bates	+	Y		Y	Y	2 Hess	Y	Y	20 Kilday	N	N
	* * Y Y Y	Y	NEW MEXICO	v	v	5 Latta	N Y	N	15 Kilgore	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	AL Montoya AL Morris	Y	Y	4 McCulloch	Y	Y	19 Mahon	Y	N
10 Curtis 9 Keith	Y	Y	NEW YORK	Y	Y	23 Minshall	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	N
14 Martin	Y	1	41 Dulski	v	V	3 Schenck	Y	Y	11 Poage	Y	Y
5 Rogers	V.	V	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	1 Scherer	3 A	Y	4 Rayburn	h-1	
MICHIGAN	Y	Y	32 Stratton	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA	8	N	18 Rogers	N	N
7 O'Hara		Y	27 Barry	Y	Y	3 Albert			16 Rutherford	Y	N
	Y		3 Becker	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	6 Teague	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	N	2 Derounian	Y	Y	5 Jarman	Y	Y	8 Thomas	2 4 4 4	Y
8 Bentley	Y	Y	26 Dooley	Y	Y	6 Morris	Y	Y	9 Thompson	Y	
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	Y	Y	4 Steed	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	40 Miller	N	N	1 Belcher	Y	Y	12 Wright	Y	
6 Chamberlain 5 Ford	Y	Υ,	39 Ostertag	Y	Y	OREGON	Y	Y	14 Young	Y	N
	Y	¥	42 Pillion	Y	Y	3 Green		24	5 Alger	Υ	N
9 Griffin	Y		34 Pirnie	N	N	4 Porter	Y	Y	UTAH		
4 Hoffman	N	N		Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	2 King	Y	Y
3 Johansen	N	N	43 Vacancy 35 Riehlman			1 Norblad	Y	Y	1 Dixon VERMONT	Y	3
11 Knox 2 Meader	N	N	35 Riehlman 37 Robison	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	Y	Y	AL Meyer		
Detroit-Wayne Count	Υ	Y	28 St. George	Y	Y	25 Clark	V	V	VIRGINIA	Y	Y
13 Diggs	,	Y	36 Taber	22	Y	21 Dent	Y	Y	4 Abbitt	N	8.1
15 Diggs 15 Dingell	+		31 Taylor	14	3	11 Flood	Y	Y	1 Downing		N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	1 Wainwright	Y.		30 Holland	Y	Y	3 Gary	N	7
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	38 Weis		X	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	2 Hardy	N	
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	29 Wharton	Y	Y	26 Morgan	V	Y	7 Harrison	N	N
14 Rabaut	Y	Y		N	N	10 Prokop	Y		9 Jennings	N	N
MINNESOTA	Y	Y	New York City		14		Y	Y	8 Smith	Y	Y
8 Blatnik	,		8 Anfuso	Y	Y	19 Quigley 14 Rhodes	Y	Y	5 Tuck	X	XX
4 Karth	¥	Y	24 Buckley 11 Celler	Y,	Υ,	15 Walter	Y	Y	10 Broybill	Α.	0
6 Marshall	1	Y	11 Celler 7 Delaney	¥	V	17 Bush	Y	Y	6 Poff	22	N
3 Wier	Y	Y	23 Dollinger	Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	WASHINGTON	14	N
7 Andersen	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	Y	8 Curtin	V	Y	7 Magnuson	Y	Y
1 Quie	1	Y	22 Healey	V	Y	9 Dague	14	Y	5 Horan		
5 Judd	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	Y	12 Fenton	N	N	3 Mack	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	10 Kelly	Y		27 Fulton	Y	Y	4 May	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	9 Keogh	Y	3	23 Gavin	Y				
	Y	Y	13 Multer	Y	Y	24 Kearns	4	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI 1 Abernethy		N	16 Powell	Y	Y	13 Lafore	Y	Y	6 Tollefson 2 Westland	Y	Y
6 Colmer	N	N	14 Rooney	3	Å.	7 Milliken	Y	Y	2 Westland WEST VIRGINIA	T	Y
3 Smith	77	N	18 Santangelo	Y	Ŷ.	16 Mumma	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y
2 Whitten		2.2		Y	Y	22 Saylor		N	4 11 11	-	
4 Williams	X	N	20 Teller 21 Zelenko	Y	Y	18 Simpson	Y	V	5 Kee	Y	Y
5 Winstead	X	N	5 Bosch	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	V	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y
MISSOURI	^	N	12 Dorn	~	Y	Philadelphia			2 Staggers	Y	Y
5 Bolling		V	25 Fino	V	V	1 Barrett	.1	V	1 Moore	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	4 Halpern	V	Y	3 Byrne	V	V	WISCONSIN		14
9 Cannon	1	1	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	2 Granahan		V	1 Flynn	Υ	Y
8 Cannon	Y	+	15 Ray	Y	Y	5 Green	Y	1	9 Johnson	Y	V
4 Randali	Y	‡ Y	NORTH CAROLINA	N	N	4 Nix	\ \ \ \ \ \	V	2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	9 Alexander		M	6 Toll		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5 Reuss		T
10 Jones	Y	N	3 Barden	N	N	RHODE ISLAND	Y	4	4 Zablocki	Y	Y
	**************************************	Y	1 Bonner	N	N	2 Fogarty	v	v	8 Byrnes	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	4 Cooley	Y	N	1 Forand	Y	Y	7 Laird	Y	7
	3	Y	6 Durham	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	Y	******
11 Moulder		Y	. O Durnam	Y	Y					Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y		2 Fauntain	3.0	11	A Ashmana		4.1	6 War Dale		30
3 Sullivan 2 Curtis	Y	N Y Y Y Y ?	2 Fountain	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	N	N	6 Van Pelt	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	? Y	2 Fountain 12 Hall 8 Kitchin	3 N	, N	4 Ashmore 3 Dorn 5 Hemphill	77	727	6 Van Pelt 3 Withrow WYOMING		Y

Senate Authorizes Space Funds, Four-Year Draft Extension; Passes Bill Granting Statehood to Hawaii on 76-15 Roll Call

- 17. S 1096. Authorize supplemental appropriations of \$48,354,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the remainder of fiscal 1959. Passed 91-0 (D 59-0; R 32-0), March 10, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 388)
- 18. HR 2260. Extension of the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. Modified Case (R S.D.) amendment to add a new section to the bill, providing for establishment of a Commission on Military Manpower to study current training programs and alternatives to the draft. Rejected 24-68 (D 12-48; R 12-20), March 11, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 388)
- 19. HR 2260. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the draft extension to two, rather than four, years. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24), March 11, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- HR 2260. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-1 (D 59-0; R 31-1), March 11, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- S 50. Statehood for Hawaii. Passage of the bill. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1), March 11, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 387)

		TOTA	L				DE	MOCR	ATIC		REPUBLICAN								
Vote No.	17	18	19	20	21	Vote No.	17	18	19	20	21	Vote No.	17	18	19	20	21		
Yea	91	24	24	90	76	Yea	59	12	16	59	46	Yea	32	12	8	31	30		
Nay	0	68	67	1	15	Nay	0	48	43	0	14	Nay	0	20	24	1	1		

	17	18	19	2	0	21		17	18	19	20	2	21		17	18	19	20	21	Y Record Vote For √ Paired For.	(yea)).			
ALABAMA				Т			IOWA							NEVADA						‡ Announced For, N Record Vote Ag	CQ P	oll F	01.		
Hill	Y	N	N	1	1	N	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	Bible	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X Paired Against.					
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	1	N	Martin	#	3	-	#	1	ŧ	Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	- Announced Agai	nst, C	Q Pe	all Ag	ains	
ALASKA							KANSAS	•						NEW HAMPSHIRE					-	? Absent, General	Pair,	Ph	esent	, D	id
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y	1	Y	Carlson	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	Bridges	Y	N	N	Y	Y	not announce or	answe	reo	HI.		_
Gruening		Y					Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	Y						
ARIZONA				-			KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY				-	-		17	18	19	20	21
Hayden	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	N	Y	1	Y	Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y						
Goldwater		N					Morton		Y					Case	İ			Ÿ							
ARKANSAS						•	LOUISIANA						•	NEW MEXICO	4			•	•	SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	,	N	Ellender	Y	N	×	+	1	N	Anderson	Y	2	2	?	V	Case		V	Y	V	V
McClellan		N					Long	Ý						Chavez				Ý		Mundt			Y		
CALIFORNIA						14	MAINE				•	,		NEW YORK		14.	1.4	•	•	TENNESSEE		4			
Engle	V	N	N	V	,	V	Muskie	V	N	N	V	1	~		V	V	N	Y	V	Gore	V	_	V	4	+
Kuchel		N					Smith		N					Javits				Ý		Kefauver	±	NI	Ň	+	÷
COLORADO	,						MARYLAND		14	14		'	•	Keating NORTH CAROLINA			14		•	TEXAS	+	14	14	4	1
Carroll	V	Y	V	v	,	v	Beall	Y	N	N	V	1	,		V	ы	ы	Y	V	Johnson	Y	8.0	N	v	~
Allott		N					Butler		7					Ervin	1			Y		Yarborough			7		
CONNECTICUT	1	14	14	1		1	MASSACHUSETTS	1	14	14	T	1	4	Jordan	+	14	14	1	1	UTAH	T	N	14	Y	Y
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Bush		7					Kennedy	Y						Langer				Y		Bennett			7		
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Fregr		v			,		MICHIGAN							OHIO						Aiken					
Williams		Y					Hart		Y					Lausche				Y					N		
FLORIDA	Y	N	N	Y		Υ	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	r	Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Υ	Prouty	Υ	Y	N	Y	Y
Holland							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						VIRGINIA					
		N					Humphrey		Y					Kerr				#		Byrd			N		
Smathers	Y	N	N	Y		N	McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	1	1	Monroney	Y	N	N	Y	Υ	Robertson	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						WASHINGTON					
Russell		N					Eastland		N					Morse				Y		Jackson			N		
Talmadge IDAHO	Υ	N	N	Y	,	N	Stennis MISSOURI	Υ	N	N	Y	١	4	Neuberger PENNSYLVANIA	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Magnuson WEST VIRGINIA	Y	N	Y	Y	Υ
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ILLINOIS							MONTANA				-			RHODE ISLAND						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	,	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1	Green	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N							N					Pastore				Ÿ		Wiley	Y				
INDIANA							NEBRASKA							SOUTH CAROLINA						WYOMING					
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Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Committee Hearings

- March 16 -- CENTRAL VALLEY (CALIF.) RECLAMA-TION PROJECT, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subc.
- March 16 -- MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM, House Foreign Affairs (to continue).
- March 16-20 -- FAIR TRADE, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
- March 17 -- FEDERAL FAIR TRADE LAW (S 11, 183), Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc. (to continue).
- March 17, 18 -- LABOR REFORM BILLS, House Education and Labor, Joint Labor-Management Reform Legislation Subc.
- March 17-19 -- FEDERAL AID FOR TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE, House Public Works.
- March 18 -- CIVIL RIGHTS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc. (to continue).
- March 18 -- PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS, Lewis L. Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce, Frederick H. Mueller to be Under Secretary of Commerce, John J. Allen to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation and Carl F. Oeschle to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- April 8, 9 -- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST POWER TIE-IN, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subc.
- May 12-15 (tentative) -- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS
 IN ATOMIC ENERGY, Joint Atomic Energy.

Other Events

- March 19-24 -- BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN, official state visit to U.S. to confer with President Eisenhower on international situation.
- March 23 -- REP. ADAM C. POWELL JR. (DN.Y.), trial on income tax charges, Federal district court, New York City.
- March 26-April 7 -- CONGRESS' ANNUAL EASTER RECESS.
- April 2-4 -- NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS, 10th anniversary meeting, Washington.
- April 5-8 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., sales promotion division convention, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach.
- April 8, 9 -- AFL-CIO MASS RALLY, dramatization of union protests against unemployment, Washington.
- April 10-11 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, meeting, Washington.
- April 10-15 -- NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE INC., 14th annual convention, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.
- April 12-19 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., World Congress of Flight, Las Vegas, Nev.
- April 13 -- LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOP-MENT, conference of 21 American nations, Buenos Aires.

- April 13-15 -- COOPERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Buffalo, N.Y.
- April 16-18 -- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, annual meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington,
- April 17-19 -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG DEM-OCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA, conference, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla,
- April 20 -- ASSOCIATED PRESS, annual luncheon, speech by Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson, New York City.
- April 20-23 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- April 20-26 -- INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE, 17th biennial congress, Washington,
- MAY 4 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HOSIERY
 WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York
- May 4 -- UTILITY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 4-8 -- UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 8 -- 75th BIRTHDAY OF FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, Democratic dinners in several cities.
- May 10-15 -- AVIATION WRITERS ASSN., annual convention, Washington, D.C.
- May 11-14 -- INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention,
- May 11-15 -- PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT MASONS' INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 13-15 -- NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONG-RESS, annual convention, Washington.
- May 18-21 -- INSURANCE AGENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 18-23 -- INTERNATIONAL PLATE PRINTERS, DIE STAMPERS AND ENGRAVERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 20 -- NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS' BENE-FICIAL ASSN, (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami,
- May 24-29 -- SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Montreal.
- May 25 -- ALUMINUM WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- June 1 -- UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention. New York.
- annual convention, New York.

 June 4 -- UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
 OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention,
 San Francisco.
- June 5 -- ATLANTIC CONGRESS, London.
- June 8-13 -- SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Buffalo.
- June 10-13 -- NEWSPAPER PERSONNEL RELATIONS ASSN., annual conference, Savoy-Plaza Hotel, New York City.



The Week In Congress

Another Star The Hawaii statehood bill, which has had plenty of time to get warmed up, sprinted through Congress, leaving its supporters out of breath. It dashed through the Senate March 11, barely stopping to acknowledge a 76-15 roll-call vote for passage. Less than 24 hours later, it cleared the big hurdle in the House by a 323-89 roll call, leaving Californians little time to get used to the idea of being called Midwesterners. The only remaining steps are the President's signature on the bill and ratification by the Islanders themselves, both mere formalities. (Page 387)

The Nation's Economy

A sharp party-line split was evident in the Joint Economic Committee's assessment of President Eisenhower's Economic Report. Committee Democrats stressed what they called a low rate of U.S. economic growth since 1953 as compared with the Soviet Union and other European countries, Republicans the need for price-wage stability and control of inflationary tendencies in the economy. The report reflected the same kind of disagreement over long-term prospects and objectives for the U.S. economy as has been evident in the widely heralded "battle of the budget." (Page 412)

Health for Peace

Sen. Lister Hill's "Health for Peace" plan has 58 co-sponsors and strong endorsements from leading doctors, but Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming was only luke-warm in his appraisal of the program at a Senate hearing. The Administration's spokesman objected to creating a new NIH institute, to vesting authority in HEW instead of the President and to fund allotments for the proposed international research program. (Page 413)

The Draft

A four-year draft extension was approved by Congress, despite a one-man campaign by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to limit the extension to two years. The bill passed the Senate on a 90-1 roll-call vote, with only GOP Sen. William Langer (N,D.) dissenting. Through the debate ran repeated warnings that the current Berlin crisis made it mandatory for the U.S. to keep up its armed forces strength. (Page 388)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Hawaii statehood, page 416. SENATE: Space agency authorization, draft extension, Hawaii statehood, page 418.

Weighing the Bids

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A meeting of Midwestern Democrats in Milwaukee provided the setting for a test of strength between two unannounced candidates for the 1960 Presidential nomination, Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.). Humphrey spoke to the gathering and showed off support from surprising quarters, but the consensus of Wisconsin politicians was that Kennedy would win the primary in their state if it was held now. (Page 389)

Labor's Power Threatened?

Labor unions have won the latest round in a significant court battle testing their right to compel members to support their political activities. The North Carolina supreme court Feb. 25 ruled that they could, but the issue is far from settled. The supreme court of Georgia ruled against the unions in 1957 and is expected to reaffirm its decision next month. The question almost certainly will come before the U.S. Supreme Court for final resolution. At stake are the multi-million dollar lobbying and political education campaigns which have given labor unions a powerful voice in Congress and national affairs. (Page 392)

What Price Lobbying?

The high-powered Washington lobbies reported spending \$4.1 million to influence Congress in 1958. This was the figure reached by CQ after a check of spending reports filed by 262 pressure groups under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. It was what the lobbies said they spent, but the actual figure was much higher. The reason for this disparity: a vague and confusing lobby law that lets the groups it seeks to regulate decide for themselves the extent of regulation. Some prominent pressure groups have never registered; some decide for themselves how much of their expenses should be put down as lobbying costs. (Page 395)